The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7127. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SARATOGA.

AFTER THE CONTEST.

THE CONDUCT OF THE HARVARDS—YALE'S VICTORIES—SARATOGA RESUMING ITS NORMAL CONDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, July 20, 1874.

The calm, tranquilizing influences of Sunday fell upon the wounded spirits and perturbed breasts of the rival crews like gentle snow upon the heaving billows of the bitter sea. Many who were blessed with fair friends were taken to the churches to have the full benefit of the soothing power of religion, so that Sunday passed tranquilly, and interposed the bars of its holiness between the angry rivals so effectually that to-day all was quiet among the oarsmen of Saratoga, and there was no more talk of fighting or of rowing a separate race. Still, as the matter stands now, Harvard underlies Yale's challenge to row again, and it will propably be the opinion of the public that Goodwin, in refusing on account of Capt. Cook's unparliamentary language, was actuated much more by prudence than by punctilios. The American people will be slow to believe that the Magentas are terrified by a little rough Saxon, and if the reports of the Yale men may be accepted as true, Harvard was by no means slow in swearing back.

The fact is that Mr. Cook's rough language and swearing have been made scapegoats for much more than is just or proper. The Harvard men have been very sulky and shy and unpleasant ever since they have been in the lake, and Cook is blamed for it. They have threatened to retire from the association, and Cook is blamed for that also. They were the sole ones who objected to row in the morning, and this, too, must be excused on account of Mr. Cook's vigorous Saxon. *Der Juveno*, as the Romans would say, this is a trifle too much. There is a general feeling here that Cook has been ill-treated by the referee in refusing to listen to Yale's charge of a foul against Harvard, or to take his evidence in the matter, and the Harvard men would have made themselves very popular if they had consented to row again. As it is, those who had bet on Yale paid their money and bit their thumbs.

Victims are invariably popular with the fair sex, and the ladies considering Yale to have been unfairly treated have taken to wearing the light blue in great numbers. This was very perceptible at the foot races at Glen Mitchell, where Yale was triumphant in the 100 yards dash, and in the hurdle race, the only two things for which they entered. The plucky Wesleyans got two events, and Cornell one; Harvard not scoring a single triumph, not even coming in second best. So Yale has done very well after all in these inter-collegiate contests, having won the base-ball match, the single sculls and two of the running races. Harvard has won nothing, and leaves Saratoga with the reputation of being more prudent than plucky—more tricky than stout-hearted. The brave Columbians sent one of their winning crew into the three-mile running match, and he came out second. Next year the Harlem River boys must send two crews and a competitor for the sculls, and it is to be hoped that they will receive encouragement from every quarter, because a series of victories for the blue and white will prevent public attention being riveted exclusively on Yale and Harvard as if the winning crews were only to be found there. To this good end the splendid performance of the Wesleyans will contribute largely, and in a few years as much interest will be felt by the American people as to what the lavenders are doing, or the blue and white, as to the preparations of the magenta or the light blue.

Considering the unsettled condition of the weather there was a large attendance at Glen Mitchell, especially of folks in carriages. There was an immense falling off of college boys, but there were Yale men enough to send up lusty shouts at the success of their boys and the Wesleyans. These crews have become very fast friends, and the latter look somewhat askance at the Columbia boys. I am sorry to see this, because they are quite friendly to all the crews, though they run mostly with the Magentas. Everybody cheered when Copeland, of Cornell, won the one mile in such gallant style, and there was a good cheer for Potter, of the same college, who came in second in the 100 yards race, and two feet behind Nevins, of Yale, but in spite of the inextinguishable rivalry of some of the colleges there was no bad blood and no quarreling. The light blues were, however, delighted beyond measure that they carried off two prizes and that Harvard got none, but this is pardonable under the circumstances, since all of them believe that Yale would have won Saturday's race if it had not been for the collision.

People are pouring out of Saratoga at a tremendous rate, but they are also pouring in, not only on account of the races, but also because August is one of the best months for the hotel proprietors without the racing accession. It has long been the habit of wealthy people to divide their Summer vacation into a general tour through the White Mountains, or the Green Mountains, or the Adirondacks for one half the time, and to devote the other to Saratoga. These are the steady-going people, who, when they arrive, take rooms for the remainder of the season, and would remain there themseves if everybody else were to go away. Nay, from what some of them have told me, they would, only out of compassion for the landlord, infinitely prefer the house to be almost empty, for what they want is quiet. For this reason they have never ceased lamenting the introduction of the racing element, though they are forced to admit that it does not trouble them very much at the Clarendon. This exquisite little hotel is somewhat too aristocratic for them; for, as one visitor said with scorn, to a friend, "What can you expect of a house where there is no billiard-table, and where old fogy millionaires play whist for love every night." The absence of the billiard-table troubled him very much, for the billiard-room is the usual place where men make their bets in Saratoga, and these twain had come up to invest in the Wesleyan crew, and by some fortuitous chance had got into the wrong hotel. The steady old Knickerbockers looked daggers at them when they rolled into the reading room and scrambled for the papers with the latest account of the Long Branch races, but they were too full of sorrow at having missed a sure thing at Monmouth Park for the sake of a chance at Saratoga. They were, however, absorbed by their own emotions and careless of the senile anger of the millionaires.

This element is arriving at other hotels in steady streams, and already we hear mutterings about the Travers Stakes, with dark prophecies of Aaron Pennington, and Attila also. Some of these gentry have already confidentially informed stiff old gentlemen, Presidents of banks, that they consider Tom Bowling a sure thing for the Saratoga Cup, and have offered to bet them any amount that he wins it easy, hands down. They make better headway with the ladies, who think Tom Bowling a dear and Katie Pease a perfect darling, and who are always interested in anything that savors of sport, thus proving the truth of Pope's assertion, "Every woman is at heart a rake."

The departures by this night's train were enormous, though not so large as on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, when twenty-five loaded carriages went down. On Tuesday Saratoga will be itself again, and all the objects which have been sources of such intense interest—the boat houses, the stands, the hills along the western shore—will be completely forgotten. People will drive out to-morrow as heretofore, and the drivers will say, "There's where the stake-boat was, Marm, and there's where the young fellow fainted wot won the race," and the ladies will reply, languidly, "Yes, how interesting;" and then they will talk about the martial aspect of the gallant General, and the handsome eyes of the young Spaniard, Carlos Ponce De Leon, for all things have their day and are forgotten.

The crowds around the springs are reduced even now to normal proportion, and *Narcissa* told her *Orlando* with much complaisance that she had at last been able to get three glasses of Clarendon Spring water in the evening. There is a fashion even in drinking spring water, and those who wish to follow it never fail to drink Congress twice before breakfast, and to come up to the Clarendon in the evening, and take as many tumblers of the pleasant water as they can get. The little pavilion over the spring is brilliantly illuminated there, and with crowds promenading about the lawns and on the piazzas, and scores formed in circle around the well waiting their turn, the scene is very lively and picturesque. During the recent excitement the bores were suppressed, for one could talk regatta to them and so choke them off. But now they have come down upon the Springs in full blast, and are narrating to every one who will hear them little incidents of the past week. They are especially pert upon numbers, and can tell you the precise numbers turned away at the Grand Union, Congress Hall, and Clarendon. They know precisely what Cozzens, of the Grand Hotel, said when the race was postponed, and can tell you to a pound how much meat was left in Congress Hall when Hathorn sent over to beg supplies from Charley Leland. They also have found out the exact number of vehicles that were imported into Saratoga, and have learned the average earnings of all the Sulphur Spring stages.

These are bad enough, but they are pleasant compared to the musical bores who have opened upon us. There is a man with a blonde wig and the remains of a baritone voice, who sings by ear "Il Balon" and "Involami," and other *morceaux* suitable for such a voice. He commenced to-day, and measures are being taken to suppress him. There is also a young fellow who plays on the piano by ear, but as he never knows the end of anything, and generally commences in the middle, and usually contrives to maltreat a note or two, he is also going to be requested to collapse. There is a still worse bore, the heavy pianist, who bangs the keys about as a Massachusetts school-marm does offending little boys, and who informs you negligently that he is a pupil of Mill, but that he has formed his style of shading after Rubenstein's. This wretch is not content with making such a hideous row that conversation in the recesses of the windows becomes difficult, but he has the audacity to complain of talkers, and to intimate that he cannot really play unless people are good enough to be silent, and then the young ladies who are grouped around the piano cry out in chorus, "Oh! never mind those barbarians, who have no love for music; please play for us, dear Mr. Semiquaver!"

THE COLLEGE GAMES.

THE RUNNING AND WALKING RACES AT GLEN MITCHELL—PROGRAMME AND ENTRIES—THE VICTORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The intercollegiate running and walking races took place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at Glen Mitchell. It had been announced that owing to the fact of the greater number of the contestants being on the various college crews, that the race would be postponed from Saturday afternoon to Monday at 10. This morning they were again postponed on account of the weather, and as it looked very much like rain in the afternoon the number of people who witnessed the sports was not more than 2,000. The following is the programme with the entries:

One Mile Running Race.—S. A. Reed, Columbia; E. Copeland, Cornell; David Paton, Princeton; J. H. Vandeventer, Princeton; A. B. Ellis, Harvard; W. H. Downs, Wesleyan; B. R. Curtis, Jr., Harvard.

One Hundred Yards Running Race.—H. C. Beach, Princeton; David Paton, Princeton; R. W. Vanboskirck, Columbia; E. H. Herrick, Harvard; H. C. Leeds, Harvard; J. Martinez, Columbia; G. C. Webb, Yale; J. W. Whitney, Wesleyan; J. H. Vandeventer, Princeton; J. B. Potter, Cornell; A. Marquand, Princeton; A. L. Rives, Harvard; W. H. Downs, Wesleyan; A. B. Nevins, Yale.

Three-mile Running Race.—J. S. Goodwin, Columbia; A. Marquand, Princeton; J. H. Vandeventer, Princeton; W. Goodwin, Harvard; H. L. Morse, Harvard; E. Copeland, Cornell; E. L. Phillips, Cornell; W. H. Downs, Wesleyan.

One Hundred and Twenty Yards Hurdle Race.—H. C. Beach, Princeton; A. Marquand, Princeton; A. B. Nevins, Yale; J. W. Whitney, Wesleyan; E. H. Herrick, Harvard; J. B. Potter, Cornell; E. Copeland, Cornell; A. L. Rives, Harvard.

Seven-mile Walking Race.—J. H. Southard, Cornell; C. B. Hubbell, Williams; D. G. Timpson, Columbia; J. B. Eustis, Wesleyan; H. C. Heermans, Wesleyan; G. C. Griswold, Columbia; C. Eager, Dartmouth; E. Price, Columbia; J. P. Goodwin, Columbia.

The judges were G. M. Speir, Jr., Columbia; W. Appleton, Jr., Harvard; De L. Nicoll, Princeton; Mr. Olin, Wesleyan; H. L. Sprague, Cornell.

Referee—Mr. Wm. Blaikie.

Committee of Management—W. H. Eustis, Wesleyan; H. W. Webb, Columbia.

Punctually at 3:05 the get-ready bell was rung, and the five men took their positions. Paton of Princeton, and Downs of Wesleyan, not appearing at 3 o'clock, the word to go was given, and a fine start was made. The Columbia and Cornell men spurted finely for inside track, Cornell being successful. Copeland led on the second half mile, Princeton and Columbia taking positions second and third. These were maintained throughout the race, Copeland winning in 4:58½, which was remarkable time considering how heavy the track was. Vandeventer was second in 5:12, and Reed third, in 5:14¾.

For the 100 yards race, the following six out of the fourteen entered, made their appearance: Van Buskirk, Columbia; Herrick, Harvard; Potter, Cornell; Marquand, Princeton; Rives, Harvard; and Nevins, Yale. After a false start they got off well, Nevins of Yale, winning in 10½ seconds, Potter of Cornell being second, and Van Buskirk of Columbia third.

The next race was the three mile, in which Goodwin, Columbia; Downs, Wesleyan; and Vandeventer, of Princeton, started. On the second half mile Downs took the lead and held it throughout, closely followed all the time by Goodwin, of Columbia, who won the second prize. Vandeventer gave up on the fourth half mile. Downs' time was 18:17¾; Goodwin, 18:44¾.

For the hurdle race, Maxwell of Yale, Marquand of Princeton, and Rives of Harvard started. It was neck and neck throughout between the first two, Maxwell winning in 20½ seconds, beating Marquand by four feet.

For the seven-mile walk six men came to the scratch: Southard of Cornell, Hubbell of Williams, Eager of Dartmouth Price of Columbia, Heermans of Wesleyan, and Eustis of Wesleyan. The last man is Captain of the Wesleyan crew, and attracted great attention by his magificent physique. He took the lead instantly and held it to the end, walking splendidly, and receiving great applause. After the sixth half mile he gained steadily, and finally won in 71 minutes, beating the second man by more than one-eighth of a mile. Hubbell and Southard fought long and hard for second, till, finally, on the second mile, Southard gave up and retired. Heermans of Wesleyan, and Price of Columbia, now pressed forward, and compelled Hubbell to put on an occasional spurt to retain his position. On the fifth mile Price fell far behind, and Heermans being disqualified for unfair walking when finishing his last half mile, Hubbell was left alone and completed his seven miles in 72:27¼. Price, the Columbia man, although far behind, was plucky enough to stick it out to the end and made a third, time not taken.

The finest race was undoubtedly the three mile, both Downs and Goodwin doing splendidly. The walking of Capt. Eustis was, however, superior to everything else, and Wesleyan may well feel proud of her crew. The prizes were presented to the winners this evening at 6 o'clock, by Hon. John P. Conkling, President of the Saratoga Rowing Association.

THE WINNING CREW.

THEY DID NOT ARRIVE AS EXPECTED—HOW THEY WILL BE RECEIVED TO-DAY.

There has been yet another disappointment in the matter of the college regatta, but this time its sting has been removed by the assurance of victory. It was quite natural that the friends of the successful crew should be desirous of complimenting them on their prowess, and of tendering them a hearty reception on their return, and, therefore, everybody immediately or remotely connected with the college—its present students and its past graduates—made ready to bid them welcome. There was no elaborate preparation in connection with the affair; it was altogether spontaneous, and with what promptitude there might be, a reception committee was formed, consisting of former students of the college. This committee consisted of F. R. Coudert, Chairman, of the Class of '50; Wm. H. Butterworth, Class of '64; F. C. Campbell, Class of '65; J. F. Davis, Class of '66; W. G. Lathrop, Class of '62; George Davitt, Class of '67; Clarence Brainard, Class of '66; J. B. Laurence, Class of '64; A. V. A. Van Santvoord, Class of '65, and Seth Low, Jr., Class of '70. As nearly everybody was away from the college, the preparations there were of the scantiest kind; but still a few flags of the vanquishing color were hung out in honor of the returning victors. All the students that could be got together were mustered, and, with the friends of the college, there was quite a large and certainly an enthusiastic party. The triumphant colors were worn on every breast, and the dignity of the President of the College made a departure from the plain blue and white in favor of a handsome rosette of the orthodox colors. Dr. Anderson and Rev. Dr. Cornwall were among those present. The train which was supposed to bear our modern Cæsars, not with their prospective, but with their achieved fortunes, was to have arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 2:40 P. M.; but somehow it got wind that it was an hour behind time, and so the ardor of the expectant Columbias was somewhat taken aback. Still, an hour would pass away all in good time, and while it passed they endeavored to "kill" it as best they could. Coming up to the auspicious hour of the arrival there was a rush to the platform of the Grand Central Depot, and the obliging guardian policeman allowed all Columbia, and all Columbia's friends to enter. It was now within but a brief space of the time at which, making allowance for the lost hour, the train should arrive, and accordingly the exultant spirits of the friends of Columbia were again on tip-toe. College *chansons* were sung with great ardor, and ever and again the polysallabic cry of the college was uttered in sonorous tones. By and by the train steamed into the depot, and some blue and white colors appearing at the windows of the carriages, the inevitable C—O—L—U—M—B—I—A was shouted out with greater vehemence than ever, and was succeeded by great cheering. When, however, the train had come to a standstill, it was speedily ascertained that the crew had not arrived. Prof. Van Amringe, who is Commodore of the club, and who took an active part in relation to it, was upon the train, and he was at once made the victim of numberless inquiries. Taking up his position on the platform of one of the carriages in the depot, he explained generally that the crew were unable to come to town then, but that they would be down to-day by the 2:40 P. M. train. He laughingly said that, although he kept them back on that occasion, he had endeavored to shove them forward in the race. Prof. Van Amringe was then taken on the shoulders of a number of the students and borne out of the depot, amid great cheering. It was the intention in case the crew arrived to take them to the Windsor Hotel, where there was to have been some general congratulations and speech-making, and, of course, this portion of the programme holds good for to-day. Altogether this disappointment need not be regretted, as it will allow time for a more thorough reception of the winning crew.

THE FOURTH PLACE ASSIGNED TO THE WILLIAMS CREW.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The Williams College crew have pretty clearly established their claim to the fourth place in the race, instead of Dartmouth. The Williams boat was awarded the fourth place by the judges, but the signal officers disputed the claim.

COLOMBIA AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, July 11.—Since the reports of what was taking place in this quarter of the world, forwarded by the steamer Colon on the 6th inst., nothing particular has occurred on the coast. On the Isthmus, for some days back, coming revolutions have been talked of, arising apparently from the expected return of Senators and Representatives from Bogota. The Government here has issued a fly-sheet, assuring the people that there is no foundation for alarm; that the country needs peace, and measures have been taken for its preservation.

Congress having voted a guarantee of seven per cent. on $200,000 for public improvements in the State of Panama, it is expected that on the meeting of the State Legislative Assembly here in September next, the sum will be devoted to the water supply of the city by an aqueduct, in which case the scheme now under consideration for that object is likely to be carried out.

Her British Majesty's steam-ships Tenedos and Petrel are at anchor in the harbor. The Tenedos was to have left for Guatemala on the 11th inst., to inquire into the late outrage on Vice Consul Magee, but it is now said the Petrel will be dispatched instead.

Don Francisco Lainfiesta will leave here to-day for the United States and Europe. He is the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala, and is charged with various commissions from his Government.

The rainy season on the Isthmus has never been known to be so severe as it is this year. Not only is this meteorological phenomenon observed on the Isthmus, but it is remarked all along the Pacific coast. From north and from south of Panama, wherever rain falls, it has been in excess.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

When the steam-ship Costa Rica, which arrived here on the 8th inst., left the Central American ports there was not much stirring there. The Republic of Guatemala continued peaceful and progressive in every respect. The fanaticism disseminated through the country by Jesuit teaching was gradually disappearing. The Treasury was improving, leaving a considerable amount disposable for popular instruction.

Telegraph communication had been opened with Salvador, and common roads were being constructed to facilitate trade with the Atlantic ports. The coal mines on the coast of Izabal are about to be worked. The army has been reduced, and the militia so organized that the President can call 10,000 men out under arms at a moment's notice. The imports last year were 60,546 packages, valued at $1,833,480, by ports of the Pacific, $153,350 by Atlantic ports. A farmers' bank has been established on a capital of $2,000,000, the value of the notes to be put in circulation to be guaranteed by the Government.

COSTA RICA.

The Government has taken charge of the railroad, and is pushing it to completion as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It is proposed to lay a telegraph cable from Port Limon to Aspinwall, with land lines to connect with Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala.

The income from the Custom-houses for the last year amounted to $1,151,864 70.

PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—A pigeon-shooting match at Beacon Park, to-day, for $250 a side, between Capt. Bogardus and Mr. Joll, resulted in a victory for the former, Joll giving up at the seventy-fifth bird. Joll had ten dead birds to start. Score: Joll 56, and Bogardus, 69, out of 100.

MURDER AND LYNCHING AT SHREVEPORT.

SHREVEPORT, La., July 20.—George Simpson, a planter residing about fifteen miles from this city, was murdered by a negro on Saturday evening. Simpson, who is about seventy years of age, was alone and asleep, when the negro stepped into the house, and seizing Simpson's gun, shot him dead. The negro was pursued and captured, and when within six miles of the city he was taken from his captors and killed.

WASHINGTON.

THE SAFE BURGLARY INVESTIGATION.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TAKEN—THE BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN—[illegible]—GEN. SPINNER AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—There was some important evidence presented to-day to the Grand Jury in the safe burglary matter. The evidence was mostly against the officials in the secret service who have been implicated in the affair. Among other things, it was testified that the records of the Albany Penitentiary show that the pardon of the mysterious principal mover in the burglary was procured through the intervention of Chief Whitely. The person pardoned is understood to be the prominent actor in the actual burglary, whom the Washington Police allowed to escape. Solicitor of the Treasury Wilson has gone to New-York to have an interview with this person, who, it is believed, has been assured of a safe conduct. The report that this long-missing witness has left the country is unfounded. There are persons now in this city who have recently held interviews with him. Unless the indictments are found by Wednesday they cannot be presented until the September term of the court. Mr. Riddle is pressing the investigation with great energy and thoroughness.

THE BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

The Treasury Department has as yet received only private information relative to the bids for the subscriptions to the new loan, which are to be opened on Thursday next. The officers of the Loan Division do not much expect to have any definite information before the arrival of next Thursday morning's mail. It is quite certain that Secretary Bristow will not accept any bids which proceed from anything like a syndicate, as he is known to be in favor of making the loan as accessible to the people as possible, and it is not unlikely that he will, next Winter, recommend to Congress, should any portion of the loan not then be taken, that the technicalities of the present law be so modified that popular subscriptions can be more easily made.

GEN. SPINNER AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

Gen. Spinner is likely to have a new trouble with the civil service rules, as to-day his chief clerk, Mr. Gilfillan, has accepted the position of Appointment Clerk, thereby vacating his position with Gen. Spinner. Under a proper construction of the civil service rules, that position must be filled by a competitive examination in the Treasurer's office, but Gen. Spinner has already chosen a man, his principal book-keeper, for the place.

RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The St. Louis banks have already retired $700,000 of the national bank circulation of that city under the new Currency act.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BOARD OF INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS.

The Board on Infantry Equipments, consisting of Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Shaften, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieut. Col. A. D. McCook, Tenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Thos. C. English, Second Infantry; Maj. Alex. Chambers, Fourth Infantry; and Capt. H. M. Stacey, Twelfth Infantry, which has been in session since July 1 to consider and report upon the subject of proper equipments for infantry soldiers, and to recommend the adoption of an equipment best suited to troops serving as infantry, and, in addition, to determine on such material and supplies as may be necessary for the sufficient outfit for infantry troops in field and garrison, has been authorized to adjourn to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

THE EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Rear Admiral Case, commanding the European station, dated Villafranca, July 7. He reports in complimentary terms the condition of his flag-ship, the Franklin. Liberty had been given to the crew, and out of the whole number, only three had deserted. The men behaved themselves well on shore; with the exception of an unfortunate occurrence in which one of the crew lost his life, (mentioned in dispatches some time since), there had been no disturbance. Rear Admiral Case reported that he would leave for Spezzia, on July 9, for the purpose of docking the Franklin. After which he would go to Lisbon, taking with him the Juniata, and stop en route at Port Mahon, Tangiers, and, perhaps, Cadiz and some other points. The Congress was expected from the coast of Africa about the 15th of July, and the Alaska about the same time from Sicily. The latter vessel would be sent to visit ports on both shores of the Adriatic, and such of the islands of the Archipelago as was possible, to enable her to return to Villa-franca by the 1st of November. The Juniata was at Barcelona.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The practice-ship Constellation, with midshipmen from the Naval Academy on board, arrived at New-London July 17, which will be her address until the 24th inst. After that, Orient, Long Island, will be her post office. Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Martin is ordered to the Navy Hospital at Philadelphia. Passed Assistant Surgeon James M. Flint is ordered to Newport, R. I. Passed Assistant Surgeon Presly M. Rixey, is detached from the Receiving-ship Sabine, and ordered to the Congress. Acting Assistant Surgeon W. W. Myers is detached from the Congress, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Passed Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney is detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the Gettysburg. Passed Assistant Engineer Walter D. Smith is detached from the Gettysburg and granted two months' leave of absence. Boatswain Robert Dixon is detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and placed on sick leave. Gunner Cornelius Dugan is detached from the Pensacola and placed on waiting orders.

THE VEXED QUESTION OF POSTAL CARS.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Post Office Department with reference to an application for higher compensation for the movement of the Post Office cars over that road. Something is said about the determination of the company not to move such cars after the 1st of August unless their demand be complied with, but there is an impression that this question will be deferred until the newly-appointed Postmaster General shall have entered upon his duties. In the meantime, the railroad company will be officially informed by Postmaster General Marshall that the law having fixed the compensation for the various kinds of service, the department has no discretion in the premises, and, therefore, it cannot refer the question of compensation to an umpire, that course having been suggested by Mr. Hinckley.

THE PRESIDENT STILL AT LONG BRANCH.

The President has not yet arrived, and no information has been received at the Executive Mansion as to when he will return. He has sent a dispatch to the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting the latter to meet him at Long Branch on Thursday next, for the purpose of consulting upon official business.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,606,779; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $60,930,000; coin, $70,158,338; including coin certificates, $32,790,000; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 20.—Last March, D. W. Ferris, who kept a grocery here, was mysteriously murdered and buried in the cellar of his store, and Fred. Olds, a lad, was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. To-day, in the District Court, Olds submitted a confession, which states that he and Ferris quarreled over a game of checkers. The latter finally, drawing a revolver, drove Olds from the store. Olds went to his father's house, obtained a carbine, and returned with the intention of making Ferris retract what he had said. When Ferris saw him approaching he again seized the revolver. As he raised it Olds fired, then dragged his victim into the cellar. Finding he was still alive he finished him with a large cheese knife. The next day he opened the store as usual, and reported that Ferris had been suddenly called East. The latter's prolonged absence aroused suspicion, whereupon Olds was arrested and the body of Ferris found.

A YOUTHFUL FIEND.

JESSE R. POMEROY CONFESSES THE ATROCIOUS MURDER OF KATIE CURRAN.

BOSTON, July 20.—Jesse R. Pomeroy made a full confession of the murder of Katie Curran to Chief of Police Savage to-day, which he read at the Coroner's inquest. It was in the following words: "I opened my mother's store on the morning of March 18 at 9:30. The Curran girl came in for papers. I told her there was a store down stairs. She went down to about the middle of the cellar and stood facing Broadway. I followed her, put my left arm about her neck, my hand over her mouth, and, with my knife in my right hand, cut her throat. I then dragged her to and behind the water-closet, laying her head furthermost up the place, and put some stones and ashes on the body. I took the ashes from a box in the cellar. I sent a boy to Hoyt & Lawrence's store, near by, and bought the knife a week before for twenty-five cents. The knife was taken from me when I was arrested. When I was in the cellar I heard my brother at the inside door, which I had locked after the girl came in. I ran up stairs, and found him going toward the cellar in Mitchell's part. He came back. Two girls worked in the store for mother. They usually got there about 9 o'clock; mother came later. My brother Charles and I took turns in opening the store until about April. My mother and brother never knew anything about the affair. I forgot to tell you that I washed my hands and knife, which were bloody, at the water-pipe."

Chief Savage also exhibited to the jury a plan of the cellar which the boy drew from memory. It was remarkably well executed, and very correct. Mrs. Curran, the mother of the murdered girl, was the only other witness examined. The jury then adjourned until Wednesday.

OUTRAGE IN MINNESOTA.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARKE ASSAULTED—A CHIEF OF POLICE HEADS A GANG OF RUFFIANS.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 20.—Ex-Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was struck twice on the head with a slungshot last night in front of the Metropolitan Hotel by some person to him unknown. This morning as Mr. Clarke was leaving for the East he was set upon by a crowd of ruffians from Minneapolis, headed by Mike Hay, Chief of Police of that city, who beat and kicked Mr. Clarke savagely, and but for the interference of one or two citizens he would doubtless have been killed. Mr. Clarke was taken into a railroad car and left on the train, but it feared he is dangerously hurt, being in poor health. Hay was arrested and held for trial. He is one of the Minneapolis party who were imprisoned last year at Winnepeg for an alleged attempt to kidnap Lord Gordon, and the murderous attack on Mr. Clarke is in revenge for his action as public prosecutor in that affair.

On the arrival of the train conveying Ex-Attorney General Clark, of Manitoba, at Hudson, a surgeon examined him and reported that one of his ribs was broken, and that he had received other severe injuries. Mr. Clark refused to leave the train, but after having his wounds dressed proceeded on his journey. Fears are entertained of a serious result, as he had a hemorrhage yesterday, and is in very poor health. Alderman Glenn, of Minneapolis, was one of the backers of Hay in the assault, and will probably be arrested. The other assailants have not been identified. The feeling in this city is very bitter against the perpetrators of this brutal and unjustifiable outrage, and the Police authorities are severely blamed for neglecting to protect Mr. Clark after the assault on him last evening.

MEXICO.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH IN THE CITY OF MEXICO—A STATE BANQUET GIVEN.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 14, via Havana.—A banquet was given on the 4th inst. in honor of American Independence. All the Americans here were present, and the dinner was also attended by President Lerdo de Tejada, the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and leading men of the country, and the press. Minister Foster presided. The Declaration of Independence was read, patriotic poems recited, and cordial toasts exchanged.

There are now ninety-eight Protestant churches in Mexico. Five years ago there were less than six.

The United States steamer Richmond arrived at Mazatlan recently. The customary salutes were fired.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE OF NEW CHURCH MINISTERS.

BATH, Me., July 20.—The American Conference of New Church Ministers met in this city today. Among the ministers present representing the New Church in various parts of the United States and Canada, are: Rev. J. R. Hibbard, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., President of the Conference; Rev. Messrs. Stewart, Gould, and Sewall, from Ohio; Rev. Messrs. Burham and Tafel, from Pennsylvania; Rev. Messrs. Pettie, Reed, and Seward, from Massachusetts; Rev. Chauncey Giles, of New-York; Rev. George Field, of Canada, and Revs. Saul F. Dike, D. D., Wm. B. Hayden, Geo. F. Stearns, of Maine. The Conference will sit during the week. The Commission on the Liturgy have concluded their session for a week, and will present their report to the conference early in the session.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT COLBY UNIVERSITY.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 20.—The exercises of anniversary week at Colby University began last night by the delivery of the annual sermon before the Boardman Missionary Society by Rev. Herman Lincoln, D. D., of Newton Centre, Mass. The Baptists have rallied to the support of this institution, and its financial condition is flourishing. Recently Gov. Coburn promised $50,000 to it, on condition a like amount is raised for endowing two academies in different parts of the State as feeders to the university, which conditions have been complied with. A large attendance of the Alumni and their friends is expected during the Commencement exercises.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

MADISON, Ind., July 20.—A boiler explosion occurred about 10 o'clock this morning in the extensive starch works of Johnsson & Son. A battery of three boilers exploded, completely wrecking the boiler-room and partially destroying the walls of the main building. Tom Coyle, engineer; Tom Mullen, fireman; Tom Rafferty, assistant fireman, and a ferryman named J. M. Salyers, who happened to be in the factory, are badly scalded and otherwise injured. Mullen, Coyle, and Salyers are probably mortally injured.

THE UTICA MAENNERCHOR SAENGERFEST.

UTICA, N. Y., July 20.—The Utica Maennerchor Saengerfest is progressing admirably, with favorable weather and hearty enthusiasm on the part of the citizens of all nationalities. About 300 singers are in attendance, members of the Utica Mendelssohn Club, Utica Maennerchor; Orion, of Rochester; Cecelia and Eutracht, of Albany; Frohsinn, of Worcester, Mass.; Germania, of Auburn; Germania, of Poughkeepsie; Liederhaen, of New-York; Liederkrans and Saengerbund, of Syracuse; Lyra, of Canajoharie, and Siederbund, of Watertown. The grand concert was attended this evening by the elite of the city, and was a grand musical success. To-morrow the singers go to Trenton Falls, and in the evening there will be a grand prize concert. The competition excites considerable interest.

CANADA.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER.

TORONTO, July 20.—A man named Hyson Hennessey, agent of the American Express Company, formerly of Elmira, wrote some time since to his principals stating that he had been robbed of $6,000. They suspected the truth of this, and when they prosecuted inquiries Hennessey fled. He first went to Quebec, and afterward to Montreal, where he was arrested by a Provincial Government detective. He was brought before a Magistrate this morning, but was remanded for a week, as he wished to communicate with the American Consul.

ACCIDENT TO A MAIL STEAMER.

KINGSTON, Ontario, July 20.—The Royal Mail Line steamer Magnet, which runs along the south shore, met with an accident on her Saturday forenoon up trip, near Johnston's Light, five miles below Clayton, N. Y. Her walking-beam, cylinder, piston-rod, and guides, were completely smashed, the body of the vessel remaining intact. The excitement among the passengers was intense.

The tug Lady Franklin towed the disabled vessel into port on Sunday morning. Repairs will occupy about two months.

A NEW-YORKER SPOKEN OF AS BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Canada, July 20.—Father O'Farrell, of New-York, is spoken of as the probable new Bishop of Kingston.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

QUEBEC, July 20.—The storm of Wednesday last did considerable damage in the Parish of St. Augustine. Thirty houses and barns were altogether or partially destroyed. Fortunately, no lives were lost.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—*For New-England and the Middle States, partly cloudy weather will prevail, with local rains, south-west to north-west winds, falling temperature, and rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	67°	69°	3:30 P. M.	83°	92°
6 A. M.	64°	72°	6 P. M.	79°	85°
9 A. M.	70°	76°	9 P. M.	75°	76°
12 M.	76°	83°	12 P. M.	72°	75°

Average temperature yesterday.........78½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........73¼°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Ingersoll, Canada, on Sunday night, destroyed fifteen buildings. The principal sufferers are as follows: The *Nationalist* printing office; H. Constable, book seller; Jas. McGalleque, harness and saddlery; Brown & Wills, law office; Miss Gibson's fruit and fancy store; J. B. Greenaway, boots and shoes; C. R. Hall, jewelry; the Montreal Telegrap Company's office; Post Office Division; the Court office; Norris' law office; express office; I. & A. Buchanan's tin shop; Dr. Walker's office; Henderson, watch-maker; E. Caldwell, furniture; Homer Campbell, groceries, and a number of other dealers. Loss $50,000.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in a house owned by John Kerr, on St. George street, Bathurst, N. B. The wind was blowing a gale from the south-west, and the fire extended with fearful rapidity along the street and toward the river. Among the buildings consumed were Boss and Disbrisay's dry-goods and grocery stores, Carter's Hotel, and nineteen other buildings. The Masonic Hall escaped. Loss from $25,000 to $40,000.

On Sunday an incendiary fire broke out in Summit, Miss., in the rear of Dr. Moore's old drug store and the dry-goods house lately occupied by J. U. Day, burning the whole block fronting on Robb street to Laurel, thence to Baldwin street. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $31,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of premises No. 85 Carmine street, occupied by Albert A. Bastaedt, dealer in crockery. Damage to stock and building, $200; insured for $3,500 in the Phenix Company.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the apartments of Max Rosenstock, at No. 399 East Eighth street, causing $50 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Ex-Congressman Herrick, of Maine, still lies in a critical condition at his residence in Alfred.

Ethel Lindsey, aged sixty, was drowned at Rockland, Me., on Saturday, by the overturning of his skiff.

Chas. E. Smith, aged twenty-one, of Brooklyn, was drowned while bathing yesterday in Little Pond, near Newburg, N. Y.

Edgar Norton, (colored,) aged twelve, was drowned while bathing near Chelsea Bridge, Mass., on Saturday evening.

Horatio Ghosney, Secretary of the Commercial Life Insurance Company, was drowned on Sunday while fishing on Lake Pillarcitos, San Mateo County, Cal.

James Smith, of No. 391 Fifth avenue, New-York City, who was spending the Summer at Garrison, N. Y., died suddenly of heart disease at the Highland House on Sunday.

Charles F. Hirsche, of Greenwood, Wakefield, Mass., has been arrested, and held in $5,000 bail, for an attempted outrage on Miss Annie M. Farnsworth, of Melrose, on Thursday evening.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCullough arrived at Fort Wayne, Ind., last Saturday, from London, to spend a few weeks at his old home. He is the guest of his two sons, who reside at that place.

The body of Miss Maria Butler, of Cambridge, a maiden lady of seventy, was found in Charles River, near Cragie's Bridge, yesterday. She was partially insane, and is supposed to have committed suicide.

Frank B. Smith, of South Norwalk, Conn., fell overboard from the Rotan Point ferry-boat on Saturday evening, and was drowned. His body was recovered late on Sunday afternoon. He was owner and master of the boat.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 20.—On Saturday night, in Talbot County, Md., a Mr. Witman and wife, shortly after leaving a store, were attacked in the woods by two negroes named George Wheeler and —— Hines. Mrs. Witman was killed by a blow from a club, and her husband dangerously wounded and knocked senseless on the ground. Witman on recovering gave the alarm, and the people in the neighborhood turned out, and on Sunday morning discovered Wheeler, who had attempted suicide by partially cutting his throat. Wheeler was saved from being lynched only by the determination of the officers. He confessed his crime. His accomplice is still at large.

THE CHICAGO FIRE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—At a meeting of the Common Council to-night an ordinance was passed making the fire limits and corporate limits coextensive. Resolutions looking toward protection against fire, adopted at a meeting at McCormick's Hall on Saturday night, were referred to a committee, and will be acted on at a future meeting.

A DESPERADO HANGED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—Oliver P. Frakes, a notorious desperado, was hanged by vigilants near Nevada City, Mo., on Saturday last.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE MOTION FOR THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY.

PARIS, July 20.—It is probable that the motion for the restoration of the Monarchy will be again introduced at to-day's sitting of the Assembly.

TWO NEW MINISTERS APPOINTED—THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE POSTPONED.

PARIS, July 20.—In the Assembly to-day Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, announced that M. De Chabaud La Tour had been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Mathieu-Bodet Minister of Finance. He further stated that the Cabinet, as now organized, had not had sufficient time to agree upon its policy, and moved the postponement of the Constitutional debate until Thursday, which was agreed to.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, July 20.—The new ministerial appointments are considered a blow to the Bonapartists, who are now without a representative in the Cabinet.

It is the general impression that the appointment of Chabaud La Tour is only temporary, and that the Ministry will be finally rearranged after the vote on the Constitutional bills.

A MOTION TO FURTHER POSTPONE THE CONSTITUTIONAL DEBATE.

PARIS, July 20.—In the Assembly, next Thursday, M. Changarnier will move the further postponement of debate on the Constitutional bills until January, 1875. On this question the Ministry will remain neutral. The Left will oppose the motion.

The disorganization of the Right is increasing.

PERSONAL.

PARIS, July 20.—Napoleon Lannes, Duke of Montebello, died to-day in his seventy-third year.

Jules Favre has married an Alsatian refugee.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has arrived in Paris.

SPAIN.

THE STATE OF SIEGE—SEDITIOUS PERSONS TO BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL.

MADRID, July 20.—A proclamation has been issued supplementary to the decree establishing a state of siege. It declares that charges of sedition or conspiracy against the State shall be tried by court-martial, and persons convicted of interfering with the operation of rail ways and telegraphs shall suffer death.

REPORTED ENTRY OF DON ALFONSO INTO CUENCA.

LONDON, July 20.—A Carlist telegram from Bayonne declares that Don Alfonso entered Cuenca on the 16th inst., and levied a contribution of £32,000 sterling. Two thousand of the garrison fell prisoners into his hands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF HON. MARSHALL JEWELL.

LONDON, July 20.—Hon. Marshall Jewell, the retiring American Minister at St. Petersburg, left that city yesterday on his return to the United States, to assume the duties of Postmaster General. He will sail from Liverpool for New-York in the steam-ship Scotia, on the 1st of August.

A GRANT ASKED FOR PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, July 20.—The Queen sent a message to Parliament to-day asking for a grant for Prince Leopold, who attained his majority on the 7th of April last. The message will be considered in the House of Commons on Thursday.

CUBA.

ANOTHER DECREE FROM THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

HAVANA, July 20.—Captain General Concha has issued a decree, to take effect Aug. 1, providing that duties shall be paid as follows: Fifty per cent. in specie, twenty-five per cent. in Spanish Bank bills, with 100 per cent. added, and the remaining twenty-five per cent. in bank bills at their nominal value. On and after the 1st prox. land taxes are to be paid in bank bills, with an addition of 100 per cent.

The decree of June 4, authorizing the Spanish Bank to sell specie on the account of the Treasury, to be used in the payment of duties, is annulled.

MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS CONSULTING—RELEASE OF AN EDITOR—FURLOUGHS TO ARMY OFFICERS.

HAVANA, July 20.—Planters and merchants of different branches of trade are holding meetings and appointing committees to decide the best and speediest ways of paying the tax on capital.

Señor Enrique Hompanero, formerly editor of the Republican journal *El Gorro Frijio*, has been released from prison.

An army order has been issued declaring that no leaves will be granted to officers to return to Spain except in cases of well-authenticated physical inability to perform duty.

EX-SECRETARY M'CULLOUGH ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—A special dispatch from Fort Wayne, Ind., to the *Gazette* says: "Ex-Secretary McCullough was interviewed to-day on the financial question, and expressed his belief that the new financial bill would have very little effect upon the business interests of the country. He favors the adoption of the policy, looking toward a speedy resumption of specie payment and bitterly opposes any further inflation of currency. The present tariff he regards as unjust and oppressive in many respects, and favors strictly revenue tariff. He indorses the financial views set forth in the Grant-Jones memorandum, and wishes the Government had adopted them years ago. He denounces the policy advocated in the platform of the recent Indiana Democratic Convention, of paying five-twenties in greenbacks as the first step toward repudiation and national dishonor. He thinks war against the present national banking system unwise and impolitic, and thinks the system should not be abandoned until a better one is devised. He expresses a preference for national bank notes over Treasury notes as a circulating medium, inasmuch as the latter are always under the control of the party in power, who may inflate or contract at pleasure, thus disarranging the business interests of the country at will.

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN NEGROES.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—To-day two negro butchers, Frank Warner and Sam Smith, fought with cleavers and butcher-knives in their shops in Chelsea, each inflicting mortal wounds on the other. Warner was disemboweled, and Smith was cut with a cleaver, the wound extending from shoulder to groin.

THE ROSS ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—No new developments have occurred in the child-stealing case. The District Attorney said to-night that he had but little doubt that Wooster and his gang were implicated in the abduction, and he thought that within forty-eight hours sufficient evidence would be produced either to positively connect Wooster with complicity in the case, or else to warrant his liberation.

THE RODDY TRIAL.

CARLOTTA A. SHOTWELL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

AN EXTRAORDINARY NARRATIVE — REBUTTING TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION —THE TRIAL DRAWING TO A CLOSE— WHAT CONSTITUTES A "LARCENY" CASE.

The Court of General Sessions was again occupied yesterday, from 10 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, in the hearing of the case of the celebrated Carlotta F. Shotwell, otherwise called Carlotta F. Roddy, charged with the larceny of an opera-glass, valued at $15, and several English sovereigns, from Gen. Philip D. Roddy, of Alabama, whom she claims to be her husband. The revelations in this case have been so extraordinary as to have attracted universal attention, and the events developed in the progress of the trial have been eagerly read and commented on. The court-room was crowded with attentive listeners yesterday, among them many ladies. Miss Shotwell looked in better health than on Friday, but suffered considerably from a short, dry cough. Immediately after the ordinary routine business of the court had been disposed of by Judge Sutherland, Miss Shotwell took the stand, and her cross-examination by Mr. Fullerton was resumed.

Q.—When did you leave the Ashland House? A.—About the middle of April.

Q.—Where did you go to? A.—To Washington, to my husband, under the advice of Mr. Horace Brockway.

Mr. Fullerton objected to the words "under advice of Horace Brockway," and moved that they be stricken out.

Mr. Sullivan strongly objected, alleging that Judge Ingraham had decided that there was no such thing known to law as striking out testimony, but the jury might be instructed to disregard the testimony.

Judge Sutherland directed that the words be stricken out, to which ruling Mr. Sullivan took an exception. The exception was repeated whenever evidence was ordered to be stricken out during the day.

Q.—Where did you go to, Miss Shotwell? A.—My name is not Shotwell; my name is Roddy, and if I was outside of this court I would not answer you by that name.

Q.—Where did you go to? A.—I went to my husband.

Q.—Where did you go to? Don't mind the husband. A.—I went to Washington.

Q.—Where did you go to after you left Washington? A.—I came to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, just for a moment, and then came to New-York.

Q.—Where did you go to in New-York? A.—I wandered around the streets of the City. I had nowhere to go to, and had no money. I was accommodated for one night in the reading-room of the Ashland House. I was then taken care of by Mrs. Wadleigh, for a week, and subsequently went to Mrs. Wearing's, No. 46 West Twelfth street, where I remained until I was arrested.

The testimony of the prisoner was then continued as follows: Witness had the papers with her when arrested. Never left them out of her reach. Threw them into Mrs. Wearing's lap to take care of, because she knew Roddy would get possession of them if he could. Found the love letters from Louisa Rock to Roddy, which made her so jealous, among Roddy's shirts in Taylor's Hotel, not in his trunk. Never took the opera glass or sovereigns charged. Had always lived with Roddy from 1868 until 1874, except when they quarreled and one or the other of them ran away. The certificate witness received from Roddy on Jan. 3, 1868, was written by Roddy, and worded in substance as follows: "This is to certify that P. D. Roddy and Fanny Shotwell were married this day." The certificate contained an addendum stating that the marriage was to be made public as soon as existing reasons had disappeared. That certificate was not in her possession. It had been stolen from her at the Grand Central Hotel by Everett, who is now in Europe. The certificate was written in Mrs. Wilkinson's house. Did not know that the divorce decree shown by Roddy to her was a deed of transfer of property. Had never written to Gen. Roddy's wife in Alabama. Had written to his daughter. Knew Charlie Sherman, but had never been engaged to be married to him. Had not engaged Mrs. Wearing to make her trousseau in 1870 or 1871, or told her that she was engaged to Sherman. Witness knew Gen. Withers. He was an old friend of Gen. Roddy's from Alabama. She had been introduced to him at the Metropolitan Hotel, under the name of Miss Shotwell, by Gen. Roddy. Knew that Withers had been Mayor of Mobile for nine years. Never said that she was engaged to be married to Gen. Withers, or that she was about to go South, and that if Withers settled $50,000 on her she would marry him; remembered drawing a pistol on a man named McManus, who had called her a thief in Taylor's Hotel, in the presence of Gen. Withers; had never told either Mrs. Hillyer or Miss Cowles that she would marry Gen. Withers for $50,000; had never said to Mrs. Hillyer that she had taken Gen. Roddy's name, having given a lawyer $20 to fix the matter. Witness and Roddy had lived on and off with Mrs. Fuller for a year; had never been asked by Mrs. Fuller why Roddy, instead of marrying Gen. Roddy, replied, "Why, he is a married man and has a family;" did not say that even if she could marry him she would not, as he was not the kind of man she liked. Witness had never asked Roddy in Mrs. Fuller's presence for the loan of bonds, which he declined to give her, on the ground that he would rather wait until he could give her something more valuable. Did not then say "the old devil, if he does not give me these bonds I'll ruin him." Had not put vitrol on Fuller's furniture and carpets before leaving. Had never asked McGaughey, Gen. Roddy's business partner, for various sums of money, and threatened to take Roddy's name and ruin the business of the house if she did not get them. Had never sent for Max Friedman, who had a suit against Gen. Roddy, and promised to help him in the bonds if he bought the bonds stolen from Gen. Roddy; had seen J. G. Geirs in Washington, where she had put him out of her room. Had never spoken to Judge Leonard of Jersey City about assuming the name of Gen. Roddy; all the papers found in her possession when arrested were those which she had herself written to her for six years; many of them were letters from her mother. Witness identified the papers produced as the love letters of Louisa Rock to Gen. Roddy, and of Gen. Roddy to herself when he was in Europe.

The letters written from Gen. Roddy to the defendant, shortly before he came back, were offered in evidence by Mr. Sullivan, as tending to show the relations then subsisting, and in rebuttal of the complainant. Counsel claimed that as the complainant was allowed to tell his motives and feelings in going to Europe, so defendant was but common justice to allow the defendant to give her side of the story.

After vigorous opposition from Mr. Fullerton, the Court took the letters to read, and subsequently decided to allow the jury to take them, the nature of their contents to be kept strictly secret from the reporters.

Examination of the prisoner continued: Roddy had never said a word to her about returning the papers; he had never mentioned them or talked about a prosecution. Mr. Hillyer had frequently spoken to her about a settlement, and had offered her certain terms in consideration of which she was to abandon all claims against him. The nature of the offers of Roddy for a settlement were excluded. Witness could scarcely say that she knew John R. Fellows. She had engaged him in a case, but had never spoken to him more than an hour altogether. Witness had never told Fellows that she had never been married. He had asked her permission to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the Brooks and Everett robbery case.

This closed the examination of the prisoner.

Dr. Hartt, of 139 East Thirty-fourth street, testified that he had attended Miss Shotwell in 1870; she introduced herself as the wife of Gen. Roddy; witness subsequently visited the prisoner at the Ashland House, where she lived with Gen. Roddy; they occupied the same room; attended Gen. Roddy when he was sick; the General occupied the only bed in the room—the bed occupied by Miss Shotwell when she was sick; the General had never spoken of the prisoner as Miss Shotwell until after the rupture between them.

Ex-Judge Cowles testified that the prisoner consulted him in January or February last, in connection with her relations toward Gen. Roddy.

Mr. Sullivan offered to prove that the prisoner had consulted counsel, who told her that in his opinion she was the legal wife of Gen. Roddy. The testimony was excluded, and the defense announced that they rested their case.

Mr. Fullerton, in rebuttal, called Jennie Gaffney, of No. 50 West Twenty-eighth street, who testified that she knew the prisoner at Mrs. Hillyer's. In 1872, the prisoner told her about Gen. Withers, and said that if he settled $50,000 on her she would marry him.

Mr. John R. Fellows, also called in rebuttal, testified to receiving a letter from a Miss Shotwell, of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, who wished to retain him as counsel, but objected to giving further testimony.

Mr. Fullerton insisted on statements not necessary to the relations of counsel and client.

Mr. Sullivan eloquently protested against compelling the witness to open his lips and tell what passed between him and the lady under the honorable relation of counsel and client.

Mr. Fullerton argued that what he wanted to get out was whether she told him she was married or unmarried, and that it had no relation whatever to the business, but was the gossip of a woman.

Mr. Fellows said that Miss Shotwell engaged him to assist the District Attorney in prosecuting the case against Brooks and Everett. The lady, in the belief that he was her counsel, spoke very freely to him, told him all the events of her past life, and even went into a recital of herself in regard to the parties she was about to prosecute.

Mr. Fullerton again urged that Mr. Fellows was in no way restricted from telling whether the prisoner told him she was married or not.

Mr. Fellows said that whatever he had been told him by Miss Shotwell was told after he had been engaged as her counsel. He positively declined to divulge any of the information imparted to him by Miss Shotwell, unless under the peremptory order of the court, and even then, he said, he was not sure that he would answer. The declaration of counsel was greeted with applause.

Judge Sutherland ruled that he could not compel Mr. Fellows to testify in his character of counsel, and the witness left the stand.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Hillyer, of No. 38 West Tenth street, testified that the prisoner boarded in her house. She said that she had had an offer of marriage from an old gentleman, of Alabama, and had an idea of accepting it. Miss Shotwell also read to her a portion of a letter to Gen. Withers, in which she spoke of having a younger suitor.

Mrs. Maria Wearing, of No. 46 East Twelfth street, testified that the prisoner, whom she had known for nine years, was arrested in her house; after conversing with one Pond, officer, Miss Shotwell rushed down stairs and threw a bundle of letters into her lap, saying, "They are Mrs. Wearing's." Witness repudiated the ownership of the letters, and put them on the table. The Police officer took the papers and said they were all he wanted. The prisoner had asked her to dispose of the opera-glass mentioned in the case, saying she wanted car fare. The prisoner said the opera-glass was her own property. Miss Shotwell had read and shown her letters from Gen. Withers to herself. Witness had threatened to shoot Gen. Roddy, and wanted to borrow money from witness to purchase a pistol, saying she had tried repeatedly to procure one.

In cross-examination by Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Wearing stated that Gen. Roddy, since the arrest of the prisoner, expressed his sorrow, and asked her to do all she could for Miss Shotwell.

Elizabeth Meltruch, an inmate of Mrs. Weaver's house, testified that she knew the prisoner since 1870. Miss Shotwell had read for witness private letters from Mrs. Gen. Roddy and her daughters to Gen. Roddy. Witness visited the prisoner in the Tombs. The prisoner announced herself as Mrs. Gen. Roddy; showed witness an envelope bearing that superscription, and said that she had paid a lawyer $20 for fixing the matter. Witness admitted that Miss Shotwell had treated her rather harshly on one occasion.

Mrs. Eloise Jane Fuller testified that the prisoner came to live in her house in September, 1869. Gen. Roddy came to the house shortly after, and occupied a room to himself. Witness had noticed Roddy's attentions to Miss Shotwell, and asked the latter why she did not marry him. Prisoner replied that Gen. Roddy had a wife and family in Alabama, and that even if she could marry him she would not, as he was not the kind of man to suit her. In 1870 the prisoner asked witness to go with her to visit Gen. Roddy, who was ill at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, not considering it proper to go alone. Witness accompanied Miss Shotwell and was present at the interview in Gen. Roddy's room.

John G. McGaughey, Gen. Roddy's business partner, testified that the prisoner had frequently asked him about Roddy's wife and children in Alabama. She frequently demanded money, and on the 5th of May last made her final demand for $1,000. Witness refused to give her the money, whereupon she threatened to claim to be the wife of Gen. Roddy, not caring whether she committed perjury or not. The prisoner said she hoped she would be arrested, as it would bring her case before the public. Witness had never attempted to borrow money from the prisoner. He was embarrassed, and she offered him $600, which he declined to accept.

J. G. Geirs, Clerk in the Post Office at Washington, testified that he had seen the prisoner during her visits to Washington last Spring. She came uninvited and occupied a separate room from Gen. Roddy. Witness was present with Roddy all the time, at his request. Miss Shotwell became enraged at his attendance on Gen. Roddy, and asked him how he dared to interfere between man and wife. The prisoner on two occasions threatened to shoot Gen. Roddy, and on one occasion burst into his room having a pistol in her hand, which Roddy took from her. Witness saw the prisoner take a pair of sleeve-buttons from Roddy's cuffs and refused to give them up until she received the opera-glass. Witness introduced Miss Shotwell to Mrs. Southworth, the authoress, in March last.

Gen. Roddy was recalled, and denied that he had ever shown the prisoner a decree of divorce. He also denied that he had ever given her a certificate of marriage, signed any agreement, or even alluded to the subject of marriage with her.

With the exception of the testimony of one or two absent witnesses, this closed the evidence on both sides, and the summing up for the defence will be commenced at an early hour to-day.

From the evidence it will be seen that, although the prisoner is supposed to be on trial for the larceny of a pair of opera-glasses and seven sovereigns, scarcely a word is said about the alleged theft, the bulk of the testimony being in reference to the relations of the prisoner with Gen. Roddy from 1868 to 1874. From the character of the evidence introduced the trial very much resembles a divorce suit.

THE COUNT OF PARIS ON THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TAKING OF NEWBERN.

The first two of the seven volumes which the Count De Paris is devoting to the American civil war have appeared in Paris. The following passage is taken from extracts published in the Paris papers, and is said to be a fair specimen of the numerous pictures laid before the reader by the author. It relates to one of the episodes which followed the capture of Roanoke Island by Burnside's troops—namely, the taking of the works defending the town of Newbern:

"The Federals thus gained the best channel into the interior, and completed the blockade by land of all that part of the coast. Night then obliged them to bivouac. Before they had encountered the enemy they had traversed about ten miles, and crossed several lines of intrenchments abandoned at their approach. The Confederates, numbering about 5,000 or 6,000, awaited them near Newbern in a series of well-constructed works, armed with a strong and numerous artillery, which, placed across the railway, rested on the right bank of the river. They formed a line of nearly three miles, but impassable swamps prevented the approach to them except at certain points. The Federals appeared before these works on the morning of the 14th of March, and, profiting by the edge of the woods which had hitherto covered them from the enemy, they immediately began an engagement along the whole line. Firing went on thus without result for more than two hours. The assailants were forced to show themselves in the open, and, exposed to the fire of a numerous artillery, suffered greater losses than their adversaries. The howitzers of the Marines sustained with difficulty an unequal combat, and it was necessary constantly to renew those who manned them, while the Confederates fought almost without danger behind their parapets. But the first positions of the victory of Roanoke gave the Federals that confidence which is a great element of success. They knew that a battery could be taken by assault. They had seen the Carolinians abandon works which appeared formidable, and experience was beginning to teach them that it was dangerous to rush upon the enemy than to rest motionless under his blows. They therefore did not wait for their leader's signal to advance against the Confederate works. One regiment scales the parapet. It is badly supported, and is soon retouled, but in a moment afterward the Rhode Island Fourth penetrates the railway redoubt, followed by all Parke's Brigade. On the right, Foster's, profiting by the enemy's embarrassment, takes the central redan, and soon afterward, supported by the rest of the army, captures the small works which covered the Confederates' right. The latter fled in disorder toward Newbern, leaving in the works, which they had badly enough defended, 200 prisoners and 54 guns, 18 of them field guns. This brilliant and decisive success cost the Federals 91 killed and 466 wounded. Probably the losses would have been less had they sooner decided on a vigorous attack. Burnside arrived in time to stop the fire which the Confederates had kindled at Newbern on retiring toward the town of Goldsborough. They collected at Newbern the flotilla which had skillfully and happily surmounted the obstacles placed on its route, and taken possession of considerable depots, which it was difficult for the Confederate army to replace. Master of the mouths of the Neuse, he threatened the most important railways of North Carolina, at the same time isolated the port of Beaufort, which, very useful for the contraband traffic which the Southern States maintained with England, was occupied on the 25th of March. Morehead City, situated opposite, and Washington, on the Tar River, had been occupied some days previously."

A MASSACHUSETTS GHOST STORY.

Correspondence of the Boston Transcript.

We are living in S. for the Summer, coming hither against the wishes of my wife, whose life here last season was sadly disturbed by trouble with a servant who had left us with threats as to our future comfort as she departed from the house, slamming the door violently, which brought down from its nail a heavily-framed picture which hung in the hall. We had been here a week. I had, as is my custom, seen the house securely closed, and all had retired. I had been asleep some hours when I was aroused by a bell ringing violently below. I arose quickly; stepped to the next room, occupied by my wife and child; she had evidently been startled, and exclaimed, "What is the matter?" Quieting her and striking a light, I took my revolver in one hand and candle in the other, and, opening the door, stepped into the hall. A cold draught swept by me. I distinctly heard a door slam—my light was out. I secured another light, and, guarding it carefully, went cautiously down stairs. I found the hall door unlocked, but nothing disturbed in the house but the one picture before referred to, and this was turned face to the wall—mysterious. My army experience had taught me now to sleep with one eye open, and for several nights I did so, but 'all was quiet along the lines.' Just one week from that night (it was Friday, too,) I was startled by a shriek, a fall in the hall above, and again that bell; opening the door from my room into the hall, I listened, and heard smothered sobs above. I felt the same cold draught from below as before. Just then my wife spoke, saying, 'Come in here.' I found her much alarmed, but, knowing she was safe, I rushed up stairs, to find the servants endeavoring to raise Mary, the cook, from the floor. It seemed she heard a noise in the hall, and thought some one called; she opened her door, and looking over the balustrade, saw a spook go through the air, felt the cowld air as from a cimitry, and heard a bell; she gave a shriek and fell.' I found the hall-door opened, the picture turned again. Now for the third and last act. I would say here my wife bore the 'mystery' bravely. The cook left, and I was on watch again with one eye until the next Friday, when I not only kept both open, but I crept below, and, seating myself in the dining-room with a shaded light, I watched the hall and awaited the mysterious visitor. An hour later a step on the stairs startled me. I saw in the dim light a white figure pass; breathless, I followed. It paused before the picture, turned it face to the wall, then opened the hall door and pointed out, then turned to retrace its steps, when I saw it was my wife. Her dragery almost touched me, so near did she pass me. Stealthily I followed. Reaching her room she closed the door. Darting quickly into mine from the hall door, and looking through the one connecting with here, I saw her place the night light in its accustomed place, slip quietly into bed; then, giving the bell-pull which hung at her side a sharp pull, with a tired sigh she fell back on the pillow. The bell did not arouse her. I went below, closed the door, and the next morning told her my story.

When you live in a haunted house, investigate first, then—"choose your own term."

B.

TAMMANY'S CHARGES.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER DAVENPORT.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S ANSWER—IT IS NOT YET PREPARED.

Yesterday Col. George W. Wingate, counsel for the Tammany Hall leaders in their prosecution of public officials, sent United States Commissioner John I. Davenport a copy of the papers submitted to Judge Woodruff asking for his (Davenport's) removal. Mr. Davenport did not communicate with Col. Wingate up to a late hour yesterday evening. His friends entertain the opinion that his Tammany opponents will not succeed in securing his removal. The letter from Col. Wingate to Commissioner Davenport, and the full text of the papers forwarded to Judge Woodruff, are as follows. The testimony in the proceedings against Oliver Charlick, to which Judge Woodruff's attention is called, and which was sent with the papers, is printed in pamphlet form:

NEW YORK, July 20, 1874.

Commissioner John I. Davenport:

DEAR SIR: In pursuance of your request I send you herewith a copy of the papers sent by me to Judge Woodruff. As Judge Woodruff has expressed his desire that the matter should take the shape of charges preferred to the Circuit Court, I shall, at as early a day as practicable, prepare formal charges and specifications, of the filing of which you will be duly notified.

Very respectfully, GEO. W. WINGATE.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

Hon. Lewis B. Woodruff:

SIR: The undersigned, in transmitting herewith for your examination the testimony taken in the proceedings against Oliver Charlick, desire to call your special attention to pages 53, 60, 67, 104, 111, 153, 178, 190, and 200, establishing the connection between the proceedings of John I. Davenport, as Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court and Supervisor of Elections, and the frauds and illegal acts shown to have been committed at the last election. It will be observed that the parties arrested on false charges by this Commissioner were all arrested in a single Assembly District, (the Eighteenth,) known to be controlled by Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, although in one case (John Doran, page 191) there was no candidate for Congress running in the district in which he was charged with being an offender; that these arrests were made upon the morning of election, leaving vacancies, which were in all cases conveniently filled by a person in political opposition to the Inspector thus arrested, and that as steps have since been taken by the Commissioner to further prosecute the cases, his referee, Patrick H. Maguire, (one of the parties thus wrongfully arrested,) on inquiry, (page 203, folio 728,) being told that he would take it up when he got ready." The proof of the political connection between Ex-Sheriff O'Brien and Commissioner Davenport appears in the affidavit of Thomas E. Dunphy, also transmitted herewith, which gives a striking view of the manner in which he is in the habit of performing his judicial functions. Your attention is also particularly called to the case of George A. Heinrichs, as appearing in the newspapers of the City from October 21 to November 1, 1872, inclusive, as well as shown by the papers on file in the matter, transmitted by us, and dated October 8, 1873, dismissing the charge. Here was a case of a responsible and respectable citizen, at the worst only charged with refusing to tell his age to a Marshal who called at his house to verify the registry, he not presented by order of Commissioner Davenport, and committed without bail, although tendering the best of bail, and finally, after several days imprisonment, released on giving $5,000 bail. His examination was conducted in the most rudely arbitrary manner by the Commissioner, who occupied at once the position of Public Prosecutor and Judge, and was generally known as the "Grand Inquisitor." Not until finally, nearly a year afterward, the charge was dismissed by Judge Benedict for failure to prosecute it. It is also to be observed that the Marshal making the complaint received his credentials at the headquarters of a political organization, and that before testifying he talked the case over with the Commissioner. Attention is particularly called to the singular reasons stated in the affidavit of the Commissioner himself as to his not prosecuting this case after the election, and to his statement in such affidavit that he would act in the same way under similar circumstances in the cases of Charles Hussey, Jeremiah Keegan, and Francis Healey, published in the papers of the same date, the same arbitrary conduct on the part of the Commissioner is exhibited. In addition to the particular instances that may be specified, it is a fact known to all that Commissioner Davenport is, and has been for a long time, an active and bitter political partisan in all matters appertaining to the City and State, and he has been prominent in the different party movements taking place either in the Legislature at Albany, or in Congress, as well as in the City itself, as the representative of a certain political faction. While the rights of all men to participate in the government of the country are conceded, it must be admitted on the other hand that in the case of all occupying judicial positions, and intimately connected with the management and control of elections, in order to obtain public confidence in the administration of justice by them, as well as by the community at large, it is indispensable that they should so conduct themselves as to be free from all suspicion of partiality, unfairness, or partisanship. It is respectfully submitted that Comm ss oner John I. Davenport has failed to do this, but that he is, and is universally considered to be, a man who uses the powers vested in him as United States Commissioner and Chief Supervisor of Elections for partisan and political purposes; that no one has any confidence in his fairness or impartiality as a judicial officer, and that his character and conduct, together with the public opinion in which he is held, render it necessary, if the dignity of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York is to be sustained, that he should be removed from his position. We have assumed in this that the way for such action as you may deem the facts require, considering it more proper that the character of the action to be taken should be left to you than that we should appear to impeach the character of prosecutors or Mr. Davenport. At the same time we are perfectly ready, if it be desired, to accept that responsibility.

Very respectfully,

OSWALD OTTENDORFER, No. 7 East Eleventh street.
GEO. A. HEINRICH, No. 155 Third street.
GEO. F. LANGBEIN, No. 70 Seventh street.
MOSES E. LEO, No. 233 Fifth avenue.
PATRICK H. MAGUIRE, No. 243 East Thirty-second street.
JOHN DORAN, No. 233 East Twenty-seventh street.
JOHN J. LEWIS, No. 303 East Thirtieth street.
ANDREW R. HAGGERTY, No. 401 East Thirty-fourth street.

The following affidavit, made by Thos. Dunphy, is appended:

United States of America, Southern District of New-York, ss.—Thomas Dunphy, of the City of New-York, counsellor at law, being duly sworn, says that during the canvass of 1871, in the Fall, and a few days before the November election, deponent was sent for to go to the Jackson Club, corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street, by James O'Brien, Esq. That on deponent's arrival he found the place full, said O'Brien and one John I. Davenport, United States Commissioner, being present. In a moment afterward the Club room proceeding. That after deponent's arrival Justice B. H. Bixby came in. That to deponent's best recollection this was on the Saturday before the November election. That on Monday or Tuesday next deponent called at said O'Brien to draw affidavits for two persons then present—one named Patrick —, but who is sometimes called "Counsellor" Paul, and Barney Gaffney—some charge against one O'Neil and one Gregham, for violation of the Election law of the United States. That the statements on which the affidavits were to be drawn were to be furnished by, and on the statements of O'Brien; that deponent drew affidavits, and Patrick Gaffney signed and swore to them before Davenport. Deponent was then requested to be at the said club on the following day, (Sunday.) Deponent did go to the said Sunday, and went in a carriage with Gaffney, Patrick, above named, and James Keegan to the office of said Davenport, No. 19 Union square, and there two affidavits were taken (by the direction of persons who stated these men would make the affidavits about violations of the Election law) by the deponent, who drew the affidavits, and when they were to be sworn to, deponent found that said Patrick, above named, signed one of the affidavits under another and different name than that used the former day, and said Keegan also signed; that one Hickey was there and asked to sign an affidavit which he was to sign, and Hickey came to deponent and asked what he was about. Deponent told him it was to arrest O'Brien, Croker, and others. He said he had nothing against Croker, and he deponent to get O'Brien to let him off making an affidavit, and he did not make one. That when Keegan was first going to swear to his affidavit he desired to do it under an assumed name, so that Croker should not find it out. Deponent advised him to use the name

BRAZIL.

RECENT EVENTS IN THE CAPITAL.

CELEBRATION OF THE LAYING OF THE CABLE—NEW ARRIVALS—THE QUESTION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Thursday, June 25, 1874.

Within the last few days we have had a series of exciting events here which has kept the capital in a constant state of ferment. Not to mention the two or three feast days that always bring with them the noisy music of innumerable street bands, marching to and fro with banners and flags at their heads, there was the jubilee on account of the successful laying of the submarine cable on the 22d inst., thus connecting, at last, this part of the continent with Europe. Then we had the arrival of the Imperial Princess and the Count D'Eu from France, on the 14th, which was heralded with the booming of cannon from all the forts and ships in the harbor, and altogether there is now a degree of animation and liveliness here such as one rarely finds in the Brazilian capital, even at this the most agreeable season of the year.

Winter has now fairly set in, and balls, soirées, and parties of all kinds are the order of the day. Ristori has come to favor us with a few of her choice representations; the minor French and Portuguese theatres are all in full blast; only a few days since we had the annual races; and the grand balls in the Casino have already been inaugurated.

The Legislative Chambers, which have now been in session nearly two months, can show little in the way of result beyond much fine talk from all three of the political parties anxious to have the direction of public affairs. The "outs" make very serious charges against the "ins." The latter, we are assured are all rogues, and his imperial Majesty makes a great mistake in confiding the Government to their care. They should be dismissed at once, and the "outs" allowed to come in and repair the sad mistakes and errors which have been committed during the past three years.

That, I think, is about the burden of the complaint, now urged against the Rio Branco Ministry. However, as the Ministry is still backed by a majority of twenty-five votes in the House, and a good working majority in the Senate, it may fairly count upon a longer lease of life yet; and should the electoral reform be passed this session, then Rio Branco could easily rest upon his laurels. That he is to day the leading public man in Brazil there is no longer any doubt; and it is equally clear that he has secured this position mainly by his course on the religious question.

This question, the same here as in Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy, is simply one of supremacy. When in the course of government there arises a difference of opinion between the civil and ecclesiastical powers in the State, which shall yield the point? Shall the civil power recognize any other authority than the organic law of the land—that is, the Constitution? A State being sovereign as regards all its domestic affairs, can it permit a foreign authority to meddle in the direction of those affairs without at the same time surrendering its sovereignty? This is the matter in dispute when the whole discussion has been thoroughly sifted; and, judging by two or three debates recently in the Chambers, the Ministry are more resolved than ever to persist in their uncompromising opposition to the pretensions of Rome. The most important speech upon the subject was delivered by the Minister for Foreign Relations in the beginning of the present month; and it is now no longer doubted that his Holiness did actually transmit a letter of reproof, through the Nuncio at his court, to the Bishops of Olinda and Para. That letter was the important result of Baron Penedo's mission to Rome. Still, for a diplomat, it is regarded a piece of inexcusable bungling not to have brought away with him a copy of the letter that was shown him by the Cardinal Secretary.

The Pope, in one of his public addresses shortly after the termination of the Penedo mission, declared that the Brazilian Government had shown bad faith in the matter of these negotiations, since promises had been given by the Envoy that the trial of the Bishop of Olinda should not be pressed, and that there would be no further prosecution of the Bishops. Baron Penedo emphatically denies that he ever gave such a promise, and the instructions of the Minister of Foreign Relations, now published, show clearly that no such promise could properly be made.

The Viscount De Caravella, in alluding to this matter in his speech, said, to the horror of all the Ultramontanes present, that the only reply that the Brazilian Government could offer to such charge of bad faith, uttered, as it had been, to the whole world, was to make a declaration, equally public in its character, denying the truthfulness of the charge. This boldness of the Minister, in presuming to declare the statement of his Holiness to be false, at once called forth bitter comments from the clericals, who reasserted with vehemence the doctrine of papal infallibility.

The Bishop of Para, who has already been brought to the capital, and is now confined in the Marine Arsenal, will be tried on the 27th inst. on substantially the same charges preferred against the Bishop of Olinda.

Avellaneda has, beyond question, been elected President of the Argentine Republic.

Sarmiento upon finishing his term of office will go to the United States as Minister, and Señor Garcia, who has so long and so well served his country at Washington, will be accredited in the same quality, if not a higher one, at London.

TIRADENTES.

A WONDERFUL CASE.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Union* writes as follows under date of Churchville, (Monroe County,) July 14: "Seven years ago Mrs. Jennette E. Robinson, in attempting to alight from a street car in Chicago, was thrown violently from the platform by the horses starting suddenly, and striking on her head. She was taken up insensible and carried to a neighboring dwelling to be cared for. In the course of a few hours she became conscious, but found a peculiar tightness about her jaws, an inability to use her tongue, and complete paralysis of her left side. About two years ago she came to this place to live near her brother, a farmer in the town, and during that time her jaws have been so completely closed that she was obliged to use liquid food entirely; her tongue so confined and useless that no one could understand her talk. For this reason she has always answered questions by writing on a slate, and from the paralysis of the limbs she has constantly used a crutch and cane to move about the house. There seemed to be no particular improvement in her case for the last three or four years, and, having tried the best medical skill in Chicago without much benefit, she had about concluded that she was fated to live a long, helpless life of the paralytic, without any hope of relief from human agency at least. But seven years after the accident to a day, almost to a minute, she was fully in possession of health and vigor, and of the means to regain it, let her own story tell. She says: 'On that day I was feeling much worse than usual, having less strength to walk, more weak and desponding; but near night, after this day of sadness and gloom, the thought came to me suddenly, and peculiarly strong, that if I should pray I could get help from a higher power than human hands. I retired to an adjoining room, kneeled on one knee, not being able to bend the other, and commenced to say the Lord's Prayer; and in doing so, to my surprise, I found my jaws immediately opened, tongue unloosed, and was audibly repeating the prayer. Frightened at the sound of my own voice, I arose, and, crossing the room hurriedly, forgot my crutch and cane, but soon learned that they were of no use to me, for strength was fully restored to my limb, and I could walk or run even as well as I ever could.'"

MISS JEX-BLAKE AND EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

We may hope, perhaps, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Prof. Huxley's letter may close the unfruitful controversy as to the merits of Miss Jex-Blake's examination papers. The course which the lady has pursued in the matter has not been marked by sound judgment. She first accused the examiners, by whom she was rejected, of unfair dealing, and on their vindicating themselves against this charge in the newspapers, she retorted by reminding them that "*qui s'excuse, s'accuse*"—a humorous misapplication of the maxim, which, if generally adopted, would identify the plea of "not guilty" to an indictment with the plea of "guilty." Prof. Huxley, however, to whom the papers were shown, and whose opinion Miss Jex-Blake was anxious to hear from himself, has now communicated it, in respect at least to one of the papers submitted to him. He says that Dr. Thomson, in refusing to pass Miss Jex-Blake in natural history, "simply did his duty." We trust that Miss Jex-Blake will accept this testimony as final as to at least one of her judges, and consider whether her charges against the others are any more likely to be well grounded. In the meantime, we venture to offer her one word of advice. Ladies are at present new to examinations, and have not yet learned what tendencies to be on their guard against. The other sex, who have been examined for many generations, will unite, we are sure, in warning Miss Jex-Blake that the tendency to believe that the examiners have dealt unfairly is one of the most potent and insidious that can assail the unsuccessful candidate's mind. The remedy among men is as follows: Keep copies of the papers and of your answers, and read them two or three years afterward by the light of more extended knowledge. This remedy, no doubt, will succeed equally with women; and we feel sure that if Miss Jex-Blake will try it, she will find herself in two or three years in perfect accord with the examiners and Prof. Huxley as to the merits of her "papers."

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A MAN CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND FATALLY STABS HIMSELF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Monday, July 20, 1874.

A terrible tragedy occurred in the slate quarrying region south of here on Saturday. Domestic infelicity was the cause, and the result will be the death of a husband and wife.

Three years ago a young Welshman named John Jones went to Slatington to work in the quarries there. He boarded at one of the hotels, and formed the acquaintance of one of the dining-room girls there, and in a short time the two were married, the girl, it is said, breaking off an engagement with another young man in the place. Mr. and Mrs. Jones had not lived together long before trouble arose between them. He charged her with unfaithfulness, and they parted, but after a time lived together again. Three weeks ago they parted again, and Jones left Slatington and went over in the coal regions. Last Saturday he returned to Slatington and loitered about town, drinking some, but did not go home. To one or two friends he showed a letter he had received while away. It was signed "A Friend," and stated that Jones' wife was preparing to leave Slatington with a man styled by the letter "You know who." Jones said he intended to stop that arrangement, and made threats against his wife's life. His friends assured him that the information in the letter was false, but he insisted in believing it.

About 9 o'clock Saturday night Jones went home. Going into the kitchen he took a large carving-knife and then went to his wife's room. The door was not locked, and he entered. He charged her with intending to elope with another man, and with general unfaithfulness. She denied the charges, and a heated quarrel ensued. Mrs. Jones was in bed. Finally Jones sprang to the side of the bed, and, seizing her by the hair, drew the carving-knife across her throat. She jumped from the bed and ran bleeding toward the door, where she fell. Jones, after cutting his wife's throat, stepped back and plunged the knife into his own stomach and ran the handle forcibly against the wall, driving the weapon clear through his body.

The noise of the quarrel, and cries of "Murder" from Mrs. Jones, drew other inmates of the house to the scene. Mrs. Jones lay near the door, in a pool of blood, insensible. Jones lay on his back, near the window, groaning heavily. The knife was still in his body, the handle alone being visible, protruding about three inches. The man and woman were hastily taken up and placed on a bed, and medical aid summoned. On the knife being drawn from Jones' stomach, he attempted to seize it, with the evident intention of stabbing himself again.

Up to last accounts it was not believed that either of the two would recover, although Mrs. Jones was restored to consciousness. Neither the windpipe nor jugular had been severed, but several large arteries were cut. Jones had plunged the knife through his bowels, the blade passing slightly upward and coming out along his spine.

The victims of this tragedy have one child, who is being cared for by a relative of Mrs. Jones.

The story of the projected elopement is not believed in Slatington, and many are of the opinion that Jones wrote the anonymous letter himself.

FUNERAL OF M. DE GOULARD.

Galignani's Messenger, of the 8th inst., says: "The funeral of M. De Goulard, Deputy of the Hautes-Pyrénées and Vice President of the National Assembly, took place yesterday morning in the Church of Notre Dame at Versailles.

A considerable number of persons of distinction had taken the early trains from Paris to attend the ceremony. The coffin was removed from the residence of the deceased at a few minutes before 10, and the cortége then set out in the following order: The Second Squadron of Cuirassiers, which rendered military honors; the clergy; the funeral car, the cordons of the pall being held by M. Buffet, President of the Chamber; Gen. De Cissey, Minister of War, in full uniform; M. De Fourtou, Minister of the Interior; M. Martel, Vice-President of the Assembly; the Marquis de Franclieu and M. Adnet, Deputies for the Hautes-Pyrénées. The chief mourners were M. Marc De Goulard, son of the deceased; M. Lesvignes, his son-in-law; and MM. de Gironde, Féraud, and D'Hautserve, near relations. The procession reached the church at 10 o'clock, when Divine service was celebrated by M. Cartier, First Vicar. The religious ceremony being concluded, the cortége proceeded in the same order to the cemetery, where the inhumation took place.

After the last prayers, Duke Decazes pronounced an impressive speech, in which he exhorted his hearers to imitate M. De Goulard in allaying all agitating divisions, and in thinking only of the good of the country. M. Adnet, Deputy of the Hautes-Pyrénées, also pronounced a warm eulogium on the deceased."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1—Orcutt vs. Lamb.	91—Chapman vs. Chapman.
29—Quassaick National Bank vs. Hardell.	95—Western Railroad Co. vs. Bayne, &c.
30—Fitzsimmons, &c., vs. Marx, impleaded.	113—Gillies, &c. vs. Miller, impleaded.
31—Fitzsimmons vs. Cohen; impleaded.	122—Belden vs. Centre, &c.
32—Runkle vs. Mischowitz.	124—Moore, &c., vs. Johnson, impleaded.
61—In the matter of Eiselle.	125—Moore vs. Seabury, impleaded.
63—Orcutt vs. Lamb.	126—Same vs. Same.
72—Herrick vs. Normander.	146—Klappman vs. Dayton P. A.
81—Shaw vs. Normander.	162—McHarg vs. McAlister.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3244—Jarvis vs. Linsbury.	5665—Miner vs. Reeve.
5248—Willey vs. Kassam et al.	5632—Hall vs. Thielmann.
5286—Fleischauer vs. Nussbaum.	5722—Bailey vs. Hackett.
5627—Sheridan vs. Moss.	——Schmidt vs. Lazarus.
5629—Hermann vs. Geoghegan et al.	5651—Schroeder vs. Hukle.
——Robinson vs. Hazard.	5717—Mauer vs. Warmke.
5245—Hossbacher vs. Strakosch.	5321—Duckworth vs. Smith
5651—Mischke vs. Pluess.	5326—Williams vs. Blandy.
5623—Lynch vs. Tobias.	5327—Philson vs. Van Nest et al.
4244—Noonan vs. Palmer.	5329—Nilsen vs. The Swedish P. Association.
——Hager vs. Worl.	5330—Bradsky vs. Fischer.
5684—Goddard vs. Magner.	5331—Yerkes vs. Moore.
5662—Hirsch vs. Nussbaum.	5334—Williams vs. Sackett.
4869—Groll et al. vs. Warmke.	5336—Stewart vs. McDonough.
5652—McClenachan vs. Schillinger.	5337—Lowenthal vs. Connor.
	5685—Mason vs. Aaglett.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

William Kelleher and James McGuire, robbery.	Isabella Preston, grand larceny.
Michael Standt and George Kuhn, burglary.	Anna Donnelly, grand larceny.
William H. Thomas, grand larceny.	Anna Gage, grand larceny.
	William W. Edwards, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Sterne vs. Goepp; memorandum.
Wallack vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of Morton et al.; writ dismissed and prisoners remanded.
Shaw vs. Shaw; in the matter of Helfield vs. Bott; memorandums for counsel.
Delaney vs. Maloney; motion to continue injunction is granted, $10 costs to abide the event.
Wright vs. Sullivan; memorandum.
Herman Grieme vs. Anna Grieme; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.
Groff vs. Swinerton; order granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Harrington vs. Gomperts; memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Moore vs. Avery; decree signed.
Wells vs. Cambell; motion denied, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Lawrence.

POWER OF STATE COURTS OVER ASSETS OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.

William Redfield et al. vs. Enfield Manufacturing Company.—This was a motion on behalf of plaintiffs for the appointment of a Receiver of a portion of the assets of defendant. It appeared that more than a year ago it was decided to wind up the company, and that, in pursuance of that determination, Mr. Hoge, the President, collected and distributed about $400,000 of the assets. On two previous occasions plaintiffs, who owned one-fourth of the stock, and were residents of this City, moved for the appointment of a Receiver. These motions were opposed on the ground that the company, being a foreign corporation, (Connecticut,) the State courts of New-York could not exercise jurisdiction over it or its assets; also, that Mr. Hoge, in whose hands the assets were, was perfectly solvent. During the panic, however, he was compelled to suspend, and then, plaintiffs, claiming that assets of the company to the extent of $2,500 were still undistributed, renewed their motion for the appointment of a Receiver, to take charge of that. Judge Lawrence has now granted that motion, holding that, though the corporation is a foreign one, yet the assets and parties being within this State, the court can exercise its equity power to protect the property.

Henry Nichol for plaintiffs; John E. Burrill for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 Western Union... 72¾	1600 Lake Shore..... 73¾
300 do........ 72⅞	400 do.......b3. 73¾
200 do.......s3. 72⅝	500 do.......s3. 73⅝
300 do........ 72⅝	200 do.......s3. 73½
500 do........ 72½	100 do........ 73½
900 do........ 72⅜	500 do.......c. 73½
800 do........ 72¼	1000 do.......s3. 73⅜
200 do.......s3. 72⅛	300 do........ 73⅜
1300 do........ 72⅛	300 do.......c. 73⅜
100 Pacific Mail.... 45	100 do.......s3. 73¼
200 do........ 44⅞	600 Union Pacific..... 26¾
200 do........ 44¾	100 do.......c. 26¾
1000 do........ 44⅝	100 do.......s3. 26⅝
200 do.......b3. 44¾	100 do........ 26⅝
100 do........ 44⅝	100 do.......s3. 26½
200 do........ 44½	100 do........ 26½
100 do........ 44⅜	500 do........ 26⅝
300 North-west. Pf..c. 56¼	100 do.......c. 26⅝
100 North-western... 38⅝	100 St. Paul Pref..... 54½
100 do........ 38¾	300 St. Paul........ 35¾
400 do........ 38⅞	800 do........ 35⅞
600 do.......c. 38¾	100 do.......b3. 35¾
100 do.......s3. 38¾	200 do........ 35⅞
200 do........ 38⅝	100 do.......c. 35⅞
200 do........ 38½	100 do........ 35¾
10 N. Y. C. & Hud..100⅜	100 do........ 35⅝
100 do........ 100⅛	100 do........ 35½
100 do........ 99⅞	100 do........ 35⅜
400 Erie Railway.... 32¾	200 do........ 35¼
400 do........ 32⅞	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 35⅞
100 do........ 32¾	100 do........ 35⅞
100 Rock Island...... 98¾	200 do........ 35¾
600 do........ 98½	100 do........ 35½
100 Ohio & Miss..... 25⅞	200 do........ 35⅜
100 do........ 25¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.116	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.117⅜
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.117	10,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.113
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...12.116¼	50,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b.c.111
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.......115¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.......12.112⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000 S. C. 6s,n.,J.&J. 20	300 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 38½
2,000 N.Y.Bounty L., Reg.....b.c.106¾	200 do........ 38⅝
	200 do......s30. 38½
6,000 Alb. & Sus.1st.102¼	200 do........ 38½
3,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.101	100 do......s3. 38⅜
1,000 C. & Alton 1st.104½	100 do........ 38⅜
2,000 C., R.I.&P. 7s.102¾	800 do........ 38¼
1,000 Mil.&St.P.1st, (La C. Div.)... 84	200 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 56
	100 Pac. Mail.....b.c. 44⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8s...111	500 do........ 44¼
3,000 D.,L.&W. Con.103⅜	100 do......s3. 44¼
5,000 Del.& Hud.reg. bds.,'84..b.c.103	500 do........ 44⅜
	500 do........ 44½
2,000 L. Dock bds.. 98¼	200 do......b3. 44⅝
3,000 L. S.con.C.1st. 95	200 do........ 44½
1,000 Buff.&Erie n.b. 97	100 do......b3. 44½
3,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.104⅝	200 do........ 44⅜
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.104¾	200 do......s3. 44¼
1,000 C. & N. W. con. C. G'd bds.b.c. 78	100 do........ 44⅜
	300 do........ 44½
1,000 O.&M.con.S.F. 89½	100 do........ 44⅜
1,000 U. Pacific 1st.. 82½	100 L. S.& M. So.b.c.c. 73¼
12,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 82	1000 do........ 73¼
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 98	500 do.......s3. 73¼
2,000 Hud. R.2d,S.F.105	1000 do.......b3. 73⅜
22 Cen. Nat. Bank.. 99¾	300 do.......s3. 73⅜
20 Bank of N. Am.... 90	200 do........ 73¼
80 Merchants'Bank.118	100 do.......b3. 73¼
10 do.....b.c.119	500 do.......s1. 73⅛
16 Metropol. Bank..129	200 do.......c. 73⅛
300 At. & P. Tel..b.c. 15	500 do.......b3 73¼
200 do......b3. 15	300 do.......s3. 73⅛
600 N. Y. C. & H..b.c. 99¾	4400 do........ 73⅛
26 do........100	500 do.......c. 73⅛
200 Erie Railway.b.c. 32⅝	15 N. J. Cen.......b.c.105½
300 do......s3. 32⅝	100 Un. Pacific....b.c. 26⅝
900 do........ 32½	400 do........ 26½
800 W. Un. Tel...b.c. 72¼	200 do.......c. 29⅜
200 do.......b3. 72⅜	100 do.......s3. 26⅜
200 do........ 72⅜	100 do.......b3. 26½
500 do......s3. 72⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 35⅝
400 do........ 72¼	700 do........ 35⅝
600 do........ 72⅜	900 do........ 35½
1000 do......s3. 72¼	100 do........ 35⅝
400 do.......c. 72¼	300 do........ 35⅝
500 do........ 72¼	400 do........ 35¼
300 do........ 72⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54¾
400 do........ 72¼	100 T., Wab. & W..b.c. 35⅜
600 do........ 72¼	100 do........ 35⅝
600 do......b3. 72⅛	300 do........ 35½
40 U. S. Express.... 69½	200 do......s3. 35⅜
800 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 98½	200 do........ 35⅜
100 do......s3. 98½	60 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c. 92¾
100 do......b3. 98½	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 25½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

100 Western Union.s3. 72⅛	400 Lake Shore....... 73⅛
300 Pacific Mail...b3. 44½	100 do......s3. 73⅛
1000 do........ 44⅜	200 do........ 73
600 do........ 44¾	200 do......s3. 73
300 do......s3. 44¼	100 do.......c. 73
100 do........ 44¼	200 do........ 73⅛
100 do........ 44⅜	100 Union Pacific.b3. 26½
100 Erie Railway.... 32¼	100 Rock Island..b3. 98½
300 do........ 32⅝	100 do.......c. 98⅜
200 St. Paul....... 35⅜	200 do......s3. 98⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 Coup.,'65 N...... 116⅜	$35,000 U. S. 5s, Reg.,'81.........b.c. 111
30,000 10-40 Reg.... 112⅛	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn. 6s., n. s. 54	500 Chic.&R.Isl'd.b.c. 98¼
18,000 U. Pac. 1st M. 82¾	100 do......s60. 97¾
5,000 Pac.of Mo.1st M. 81½	100 Chic.& N.W.b.c.c. 38
1,000 C., P. & Ash. old 99½	300 do........ 38¼
1,000 West U. Tel. Bds 98	100 Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c 56
50 German Am. Bnk 90	200 Cleve. & P'tt. gt'd 87⅝
400 West. U. Tel.b.c. 72⅛	200 do......b3. 87½
1800 do........ 72	45 do........ 87¾
100 do.......b3. 72	100 do.......b.c. 87⅜
300 do........ 72⅛	56 do........ 87½
500 do......s3. 71⅞	100 do......s3. 87¼
100 do........ 72	200 do........ 87¼
100 Pac.M.S.Co.b.c.s3. 44⅜	100 Pitt.Ft.W.& gt'd 93
400 do........ 44⅜	100 Chic.Mil.&StP.b.c. 35⅛
100 do......b3. 44⅜	100 do.......b3. 35⅛
100 N.Y. C. & H.R.b.c. 99¾	200 do........ 35⅛
92 Erie R. pref....b.c. 47¼	100 do........ 35¼
3400 L. S. & M. So.b.c. 73	100 do........ 35⅛
300 do.......b3. 73⅛	100 Tol.Wab. & W.b.c. 35⅜
1000 do........ 73⅛	200 do......s3. 35¼
2000 do........ 73	100 do........ 35¼
200 Union Pacific.b.c. 26⅜	100 do........ 35⅜
100 do........ 26½	100 do........ 35¼
400 do.......b3. 26⅜	10 Morris & Essex... 94
100 do.......c. 26½	100 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 25⅜
400 do......b3. 26½	100 do........ 25½
300 do........ 26½	100 Col.C.& Ind.C.b.c. 17¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

200 Western Union... 72	300 Pacific Mail....... 44¼
300 do......b3. 72⅛	100 do......s3. 44¼
50 N.Y. C. & Hudson.100	200 Union Pacific.b3. 26½
100 do........ 99¾	100 do........ 26⅜
100 do........ 99⅞	100 North-Western.s3 38
600 Erie Railway.... 32⅛	200 do........ 38
800 do........ 32¾	100 New-Jersey Cen.105⅞
1000 do........ 32¾	100 Rock Island...... 98¼
200 Lake Shore....... 73	100 St. Paul......... 35⅛
100 do......b3. 73⅛	200 Toledo & Wabash 35⅜
2000 do........ 73⅛	100 do........ 35¼
1300 do........ 73	200 Ohio & Miss.....s3. 25⅜
100 C. C. C. & I...... 17⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 26¼

MONDAY, July 20—P. M.

This has been in every respect the dullest day of the season in the Wall Street Markets. The sales at the Stock Exchange reached but 65,000 shares, not more than one-fourth the volume of a fairly active day's transactions, and prices on the general list closed ¼ to 1⅛ below Saturday's final prices. At the opening of the Board there was a notable weakness apparent, and while the dealings were quiet, the prices, especially in the active stocks, went off ¼ to 1 per cent. This decline was not recovered during the remainder of the day, and at the Second Board the inactivity was of the most masterly sort, the dealings embracing not over 16,000 shares at weaker and slightly lower prices. The extreme flatness which prevailed was due mainly to the absence of the leading buyers from the street. No "hammering" or "bear" tactics of any description were resorted to. The market seemed to droop in the midsummer heat, and no one appeared to be interested in it enough to attempt to revive it. Money was easy, and the rate, 2@3 ₱ cent. on call, remained unchanged; prime discounts, 5½@6½ ₱ cent. Gold showed a little strength, and was quoted at 110¼@110⅛; closing price 110¼, being an advance of ⅛ per cent. over Saturday's final price. Carrying rates were 2½, 2@3 ₱ cent., and "flat" for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $236,000 on account of interest, and $15,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $570,000. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered: Gold balances, $1,445,980; currency balances, $1,652,433; gross clearances, $25,017,000. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $67,304,076; currency balances, $3,402,164; gold exchanges, $11,084,445; gold balances, $1,245,183. Government Bonds were firm on moderate inquiry, and a slight improvement was apparent in some issues. Railway Mortgages were quiet and a fraction lower to-day, but while the transactions were limited, the dealings covered a large number of various issues. New-York Central firsts sold at 104¾ for registered, and 104⅝ for coupons; Delaware and Lackawanna convertibles, 103⅜; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific 7s at 102¾; Albany and Susquehanna firsts at 102¼; Lake Shore Consolidated coupon firsts at 95; Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated Sinking Fund, at 89½. State Bonds have been quiet and steady; New-York Bounty Loan, registered, selling at 106¾; South Carolina 6s (new) at 20; Tennessee 6s, new series, at 54. The City Bank Shares were tolerably active at firm prices. A few shares of Metropolitan sold at 129, Merchants' at 118@119, North America at 90, Central National at 99¾, and German American at 90. In the Stock Market the closing prices were the lowest of the day, the decline from Saturday's price in the active shares being as follows: Rock Island, 1⅛; Western Union and Lake Shore, each ⅝; Wabash, North-western, and Delaware and Lackawanna, each ½, and Erie ¾. Foreign Exchange was dull and the rates unchanged, viz., $4 86½@$4 87 for prime bankers' 60 days sterling, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. Continental Exchanges were quiet and steady.

Closing Quotations—JULY 20.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, Reg., 1881	111	111
U. S. 5-20, Coup., 1862	112¾	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coup., 1867	117½	117½
American Gold	110⅛	110¼
Bills on Lond.,60 ds.	$4 86½@£4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¼	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅞	97¾
Pacific Mail	44⅝	44¼
St. Paul Common	35⅝	35⅛
St. Paul Preferred	54½	54¾
Western Union	72¾	72⅛
Union Pacific	26¾	26⅜
Lake Shore	73⅝	73
Toledo and Wabash	35¾	35¼
North-western Common	38¾	38¼
North-western Preferred	55½	56
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107
New-Jersey Central	106	105⅞
Panama	110	110
Erie	33	32¼
Ohio and Mississippi	25¾	25⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	17¾	17⅛
Harlem	125	125

The highest and lowest prices of stocks and the number of shares sold of each are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	100⅛	99¾	800
Erie	32⅞	32⅜	4,100
Lake Shore	73¾	73	20,100
Wabash	35⅞	38	3,500
North-western	56¼	56	400
North-western Preferred	98¾	98⅛	2,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35⅛	5,000
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref	54¾	54½	200
Ohio & Mississippi	25⅞	25⅜	700
New-Jersey Central	105⅞	105⅞	100
Union Pacific	26¾	26⅜	3,300
C., C. & Ind. Central	17¼	17⅛	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	26¼	26¼	100
Pittsburg	87⅝	87¼	800
Western Union Telegraph	72⅞	71⅞	14,500
Pacific Mail	45	44¼	6,600
Atlantic Pacific Telegraph	15	15	600
Total			65,000

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117	....
6s, 1881, Registered	116	116¼
6s, 1881, Coupon	118	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112⅞	113⅛
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112⅞	113¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¾	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, New Registered	115	115½
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115½	115¾
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
10-40s, Registered	112	112⅛
10-40s, Coupons	112¾	113¼
5s, 1881, Registered	111	111½
5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	113
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88¾	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80½	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

California 7s..........110	H. & St. J., '78...... 90
Connecticut 6s.......102½	N.Y. Reg. B'y Ln.. 106¾
Georgia 6s........... 74	N. C. 6s, old, J.& Ju. 18
Georgia 7s, new bds. 80¾	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc... 18
Georgia 7s, in........ 80	N.C.N.C.R.,Jan.&Ju. 35
Georgia 7s, Gld. bds. 80	N.C.N.C.R.,Ap.&Oc 35
Indiana 5s...........101	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J.&J. 25
Illinois coup., 6s,'77 100	N.C N.C.R.c.off A.&O. 25
Illinois coup., 6s,'79 100	Ohio 6s, '75........... 98
Kentucky 6s......... 97½	Ohio 6s, '81..........102
Louisiana 6s......... 20	Ohio 6s, '86..........104
La. 6s, new bds...... 20	Rhode Island 6s.....101
La. 6s, Levee bds.... 20	S. C. 6s................ 25
La. 8s, Levee bds ... 20	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July. 18½
Michigan 6s, 78—79. 101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 18
Michigan 6s, '83......101	S. C. Fund'g Act,'66 20
Missouri 6s, '74....... 98⅝	S. C. Non-Fu'le bds . 5½
Missouri 6s, '75....... 97⅝	Tenn. 6s, old.......... 74
Missouri 6s, '76....... 97	Tenn. 6s, old ex-coup. 55½
Missouri 6s, '77....... 95	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 74
Missouri 6s, '78....... 93	Tenn. 6s, n. b's., n. s. 54
Missouri 6s, '80....... 92	Texas 10s, '76........ 92½
Mo.Lng. Bds.,'81—89. 92	Virginia 6s, old...... 30
H. & St. J., '75...... 92	Virginia 6s, new bds. 30
H. & St. J., '76...... 92	Virginia 6s, Con. bds. 52½
H. & St. J., '86...... 90	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bs....102¼	Clev.,P. & A.,new bs. 97
Al. & Sus. 2d bs.....101¾	Buf. & E. new bs.... 97
Bos., H. & Erie 1st.. 20⅛	Buf. & State Line 7s. 95
B., H. & E. guar.... 25	Lake S. Cons. C. 1st 95
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st... 45	Lake S. Cons. R. 1st. 95
Chi. & Alton 1st....104	Mich.C.Cons.7s,1902 96
Joliet & Chi. 1st....105	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....106¾
La. & Mo. 1st, guar.. 89	N. Y. C. 6s, 1887..... 89
C., B. & Q.8 ₱ c. 1st.110	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.... 88
Chi., R. I. & Pac....102¾	N. Y. C. 6s, Sub...... 88
Cen. of N. J.1st,new.106	N. Y. C. 7s, 1876.....102
C. of N. J, Con. Conv.102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..104
M.& St.P.1st 8s, P D.107	Har. 1st 7s, Reg.....105
Chi. & N. W. S. F...104	Ohio & M. Cons. S.F. 89½
Chi. & N.W.Cons.bs. 85½	Ohio & M. Cons..... 87
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 99	C. Pac. Gold bs..... 88⅝
C. & N.W.Coup.G.bs. 78	U. Pacific 1st......... 82½
Chi. & Mil. 1st...... 90½	U. Pac. L. G. 7s 80⅛
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.100	U. Pac. Income 10s.. 76½
Del., L. & W. 1st....106	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 81¼
D., L. & W.7s, Conv.103⅜	P. R. 7s, guar.by Mo. 98
Mor. & Essex 1st....105	P., Ft. W. & Chi.1st.101½
Mor. & Essex 2d.....104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d. 99
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 96	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d...100
Erie 1st Extended...102½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 89
Erie 3d 7s, 1883...... 97½	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 94
Erie 4th 7s, 1880...... 96	Alton & T. H. 1st...102
Erie 5th 7s, 1888...... 92	Tol., P. & W., E. D 79½
Buf., N.Y.&E.1st,'77. 86	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 70
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., 1875....101½	Tol. & Wa. 1st, Ex.. 96
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 99½	T. & W. 1st., St.L.D. 77½
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.102	Tol. & Wabash 2d... 78
Clev. & Tol. S. F....101	Gt. West. 2d, 1893.... 75
Clev. & T. new bs... 97	Q. & Tol. 1st., 1890.. 80
Clev., P. & A.,old bs. 99½	

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exch...... 110	Nassau................106
Chemical............1014	New-York.............120
City.................. 300	New-York Nat. Ex.... 90
Corn Exchange...... 125	Ninth National.......100
Fourth National..... 101	Pacific................165
Gold Exchange...... 110	People's...............140
Grocers'.............. 95	Republic..............108
Hanover.............. 101	Shoe and Leather.....153
Irving................ 125	St. Nicholas..........109
Mechanics'........... 132	State of New-York...110
Merchants'........... 118	Union.................137
Merchants' Exch.... 106½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES JULY 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	102
City 6s, New	104¼	104¾
Camden and Amboy	124	124¼
Pennsylvania Central	98	98¼
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42	42⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	19	19¼
*Northern Central	34½	35¼
Lehigh Navigation	44	44⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾	96

*Ex dividend.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company announces that they are prepared to exchange the outstanding Income bonds for a new Sinking Fund bond, which is at present a second mortgage on the lands of the company, and also a lien upon the road equipment and franchises of the company, after the first mortgage bonds and the Government claim. They will become a first mortgage upon the lands after the Land Grant bonds are satisfied and canceled. Of the original issue ($10,000,000) of Land Grants, $4,824,858 have been provided for by sales of lands, leaving $5,575,142 yet to be liquidated. At the rate hitherto realized—$4 56 per acre—the company say it will require the sale of but 1,250,000 acres more to retire the remaining Land Grant bonds. This would leave about 10,000,000 acres as security for the new Sinking Fund bonds. The company offers six of the new bonds for five of the Income bonds, and are now prepared to exchange on this basis. The new bonds run twenty years, with interest at 8 ₱ cent. currency, or 7 ₱ cent. gold, sterling. Particulars of the announcement will be found in our advertising columns.

Holders of Southern Minnesota Railroad 8 ₱ cent. bonds are notified that four-fifths of the entire issue are deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and that those who desire to come in have the privilege extended them until Aug. 15. The card of the committee will be found in our advertising columns.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in good demand; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17@$1 20, cash; $1 17@$1 17½, seller all the year. Corn easier for track lots: No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c., on the track; 65c.@66c., in elevator; 64c.@64½c., July and August. Oats irregular; No. 2, 60c.@62c., on the track; 37½c., September. Barley—Little doing; No. 2 Spring, $1 10@$1 12½, to arrive. Rye quiet at $1@$1 05 for prime. Whisky firm at 95c. Pork firm at $21; generally held at $21 50. Dry-salted Meats—No sales. Bacon firm; sales of jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Lard firm; Summer, 11¼c. Hogs higher; light, $5 25@$5 75; Bacon, $5 00@$6 25; heavy, $6 25@$6 50. Cattle steady; wintered Texans, $2@$4; medium to fair butchers', $1 75@$3 15; Cows and Heifers, $1 75@$4; good to extra Steers, $4 50@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 Hogs, 1,500 Cattle.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	64	Moss, bales	196
Bees-wax, pks	13	Leather, sides	7,557
Copper, bbls	107	Tallow, pks	41
Dried Fruit, pks	291	Stearine, pks	35
Cotton, bales	4,246	Beef, pks	100
Eggs, bbls	788	Cut-meats, pks	426
Flaxseed, bags	6 4	Lard, tcs	1 0
Flour, bbls	9,020	Butter, pks	2,377
Wheat, bushels	165,8 4	Cheese, pks	8,688
Corn, bushels	246,201	Rice, pks	120
Oats, bushels	20,800	Pecans, pks	19
Malt, bushels	600	Peanuts, bags	160
Hemp, bales	10	Tea, pks	33
Hops, bales	13	Starch, pks	575
Hides, No.	3,965	Tobacco, hhds	563
Hides, bales	807	Tobacco, pks	1,598
Skins, bales	49	Wool, bales	822
Resin, bbls	1,674	Whisky, bbls	232
Spirits Turp., bbls	124		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pine streets, were as follows:

By the ship Gettysburg, for Bristol—143 hhds. Tallow, 131 pks. Tallow, 504 pks. Oil-cake, 1,765 bags Oil-cake, 15,789 bushels Wheat, 57 hhds. Tobacco, 10 tcs. Tobacco, 3,100 bbls. Flour, 472 cases Lobsters, 8,161 bushels Corn.

By the bark T. M. Carvill, for Stettin—3,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Crusader, for Antwerp—6,810 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner G. P. Thurlow, for Dunkirk—2,991 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark Admiral Tegethoff, for Bremen—5,930 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Hebe, for Cork—2,866 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark T. C. Berg, for Stettin—3,096 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Constantine, for Dunkirk—34,062 bushels Corn.

By the schooner Lottie, for Corunna—5,000 cases Petroleum, 500 bbls. Petroleum, 2,400 Staves.

By the bark Ebenezer, for Bristol—32,020 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Have been nominally steady since our last at $6 75 for Pots and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs., but have been without activity.

BRICKS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for most kinds at about former figures. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$57 50 ₱ M.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull and quoted weak and nominal as to values. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 15,490 bags. No sales reported. Stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening, 101,404 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 146,036 bags, including 6,371 bags at Boston, 14,798 bags at Baltimore, 18,963 bags at Hampton Roads, and 4,500 bags at Savannah. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@22½c., gold; Java, 23½c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@22c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand for early delivery, at about previous prices. Sales, 1,001 bales, including 751 bales to shippers, 131 bales to spinners, and 119 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery the dealings show a moderately active movement, opening at an advance of 1-16c. on Saturday's figures, but closing ⅛c.@5-32c. ₱ lb. lower than as quoted in our last. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,600 bales, (of which 1,500 bales were on Saturday evening, and 10,100 bales to-day,) and 500 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16⅛c.; August, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; September, 16 15-32c.; October, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; November, 16 7-32c.; December, 16 7-32c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 4,246 bales, including 100 bales from Norfolk, 522 bales from Savannah, 421 bales from Charleston, 589 bales from Galveston, 2,583 bales from New-Orleans, and 31 bales ₱ railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,536 bales, and thus far this week 2,518 bales, against 3,103 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,745,264 bales, against 3,531,116 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,564 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 115,679 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 207,405 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	15⅞	16 1-16	16 1-16
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅛	18½	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Have been in light supply and moderate demand within the range of 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 21c.@23c. for fair to prime stock.

FISH—There has been a comparatively fair jobbing business reported at about previous prices, with Dry Cod quoted at $4 25@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$15; No. 2 at $10@$12; No. 3 at $7@$10 ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 35c.@45c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull throughout the list and prices have been quoted weak and drooping, with sellers in most instances showing more urgency in their offerings. Export demand very tame. The sales since our last have been 9,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 65@$6 25, chiefly at $5 85@$6; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 25@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 65@$6; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 75@$6 25, mainly at $5 80@$6 10; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 35, mainly at $5 85@$6 15; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 65@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $6 75@$9 50; Extra, Genesee, $7@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been lightly dealt in at rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$7 10 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour in good demand and firm; offerings light. We quote at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 325 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate request at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 725 bbls., chiefly Brandywine.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very limited demand for export as well as for milling purposes, and prices have been quoted generally 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel lower, closing weak, though receivers show more inclination to store supplies rather than accept current low bids for strictly prime stock, particularly in the instances of No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota, and No. 2 Milwaukee. Winter Wheat has been very moderately sought after, mostly for shipment to the Continent, though, in part for milling, at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 81,000 bushels at $1 34@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring, the latter an extreme, chiefly at 35c. for prime No. 1 Minnesota, (boat-load:) $1 30@$1 33 for No. 2 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, car lots, with $1 30 reported as the best bid at the close for No. 2 Milwaukee, boat-stock, with $1 33 asked; $1 28 for Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 27 for do. in store; $1 25@$1 35 for ungraded Spring, car lots; $1 32@$1 35 for Red and Amber Western, chiefly at $1 33 for Amber, boat stock, for export; $1 38@$1 40 for White Western; $1 50@$1 55, mainly at $1 50, for new crop Amber Tennessee; $1 50 for new crop White Kentucky, (5,000 bushels.) ....Corn has advanced slightly on a brisk trade, mainly for export, closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 237,000 bushels at 78½c.@79½c. for fair to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 79c.@79½c. for sailing-vessel stock, and closing at 79½c. for strictly prime; 79½c.@81c., mostly at 79½c.@80c., for Yellow do., and 86c. for White do....Rye quiet, but steady; 1,200 bushels Jersey reported sold at $1 08 ₱ bushel....Barley and Barley-malt dull and somewhat nominal....Oats have been in fairly active request, and quoted a shade higher, closing firmly. Sales have been reported of 67,500 bushels at 63c.@65c. for Mixed Western, mostly at 64c.@65c. for good to strictly prime samples; 68c.@70c. for White Western; 63c.@64c. for Mixed State, mostly at 63c. for fair average stock; and 70c. for very choice White Jersey....Feed rather more sought after, and quoted at from $20@$31 ₱ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,476,2?7 bushels Wheat, 647,079 bushels Corn, 28,468 bushels Rye, 256,555 bushels Oats, 85,489 bushels Malt, 13,410 bushels Peas.

GUNNY CLOTH—Has been quiet, but steady; sales 500 rolls American at 2¾c.

HAY AND STRAW—Has been offered freely, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 75c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs., on restricted dealings. Clover Hay, 70c.@90c. Straw has been inactive since our last, with Oat quoted at 85c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@55c; and Rye at 50c.@75c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quiet, but nominally unchanged in price. Jute Butts have been more active at former rates: sales 2,250 bales at 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb. American Hemp quoted at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$230 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8½c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2 11-16c.@2¾c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Steady, but quiet; sales, 400 Dry Central American, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, and 1,300 City Slaughter, on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been quoted steady, on a fair inquiry, on the basis of $1 75 for Eastern ₱ thousand. Lime has been in demand at former figures; Common Rockland at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State at $1 05@$1 50 ₱ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 75@$5; Roman, $4; Rosendale $1 30@$1 65 ₱ bbl., afloat and delivered. Lumber has been moderately active at about steady rates; Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20 for lots to order; $14 50@17 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $27@35; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₱ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—No important dealings have been reported since our last, and values have not varied materially. The few recent arrivals have not yet been reported marketed. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test.) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42½c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 38c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy. Jobbing trade rather slow.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more demand, on the basis of $2 20@$2 25 for Strained—the latter rate delivered; sales, 3,250 bbls....Tar and Pitch unchanged....Spirits Turpentine again active, and quoted firmer; sales, 1,075 bbls., part to arrive, at 37c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy at 4⅞c.@5c. in bulk, and 8⅜c.@8½c. in shipping order....A moderately active business has been reported in Refined, but at easier rates; sales, 8,000 bbls., July options, at 12c.; 7,000 bbls., August, at 12⅛c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., July, at 12c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 16¾c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7¼c.@7½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted higher, with a fairly active demand noted. Sales for early delivery embrace 750 bbls. Western Mess at $20@$20 25, closing very firmly at $20 25; 100 bbls. prime Mess at $19 25; and for forward delivery, of Western Mess 1,500 bbls., July options, at $19 95@$20 05; 3,250 bbls., August, at $19 97½@$20 10; and 2,500 bbls., September, at $20 10@$20 20....Dressed Hogs in demand on the basis of 8¼c. for City....Cut Meats more active, and strong in price; sales, 5,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 9 lbs., at 10c.; 60 bxs. Clear Bellies, 12½ lbs., at 10⅛c.; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., 9⅞c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 150 Smoked do. at 8½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 15½c.@16c., and 750 bxs. Boston Backs at 10½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb....Bacon held more confidently on light offerings of stock, but inactive; sales, 200 bxs. City Long Clear within the range of 10⅜c.@10½c. ₱ lb.... Lard has been moderately inquired for for early delivery, and actively sought after for forward delivery, at a shade firmer price. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 175 tcs. Western Steam at 12 1-16c.; small lots of choice new do. at 11⅞c.; 50 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12c., quoted at 11⅞c.@12c.; 30 tcs. No. 1 City at 11⅛c., and 450 tcs. Refined on the basis of 12½c.@12⅝c. for the Continent. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs. August options, at 12c., closing with this price bid, and 2,500 tcs., September, at 12 1-16c.@12⅛c., closing strong at 12⅛c....Beef has been in light demand at unchanged quotations. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western....Butter rather dull; Western product heavy and drooping. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 16c.@23c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese in good request and held more confidently; Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 10½c.@12½c., chiefly at 11c.@12c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in demand and quoted steady, with Castile at 9c.@9¼c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been quoted firm, on a rather livelier inquiry, with Mace quoted at $1 10@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12½@$1 15; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 39c.@40c.; East India Pepper at 18¼c.@19c.; White Pepper at 26½c.@27½c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been moderately inquired for, almost wholly for refining purposes, at unchanged quotations. Sales to-day, 1,225 hhds. fair to good Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c. And, on Saturday evening, 395 hhds. Melado on private terms. We quote fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed stock, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9⅛c.; Manila Bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@5⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request; Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅜c.; and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady on a moderately active business: sales equal to 141,000 lbs., at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to choice....Of Stearine, 35 tcs. Western sold at 13¾c., with best City quoted at 14c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been in limited demand since our last at about previous prices. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 28c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at 98½c., showing a more active and firm market.

FREIGHTS—Rates have been generally quoted weak on berth and charter, especially on Grain shipments, which have been on a moderate scale, chiefly by the steam lines for Liverpool and Glasgow. The Provision movement has been moderately active, mainly in the line of Bacon and Cheese for British ports. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade have been quite moderately sought after at about late figures. The general market has been depressed....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s., and by steam, 24,000 bushels Corn at 9d.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 9¼d.; 8,000 bushels do. on private terms; 1,850 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@55s.; 17,500 bxs. Cheese at 50s.@60s.; 300 tcs. Beef on private terms....For London, by sail, 30 tons Greaves, reported at 35s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 13,000 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d ₱ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, hence, with about 4,800 quarters Grain on private terms; quoted at 5s. 9d.@6s. 3d. for cargo and small vessels....For Bremen, a German bark, 687 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent direct, a German bark, 422 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 6s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Hamburg, by steam, 150 tons Provisions at equal to 32s. 6d. ₱ ton....For Rotterdam, a Russian bark, 566 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, 340 tons, hence, with 2,130 bbls. Naphtha on private terms; quoted at 6s. 6d.@7s.... For Trieste, an Austrian bark, 580 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 20, 1874.

There was a slow trade in Beeves at One Hundredth Street Yards on yesterday forenoon from 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with a few head of selected Steers sold at 13c. ₱ lb. to retail customers, weights from 4½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. On this forenoon, at Harsimus Cove, trade was slow, and the beeves to hand were not cleared off when the market closed at noon. Prices ranged from 7½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; from 55 lbs. to 58 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows were not quoted. The trade in Veals was small from 7½c.@8c., ₱ lb., and yet smaller in Grass Calves, from 3⅞c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. Sheep were few of sale, generally in large lots, from 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs, also, were fair of sale from 7c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. When the market closed, the greater part of the flocks to hand had not been sold off. Live Hogs were not on sale. City-dressed sold on fractional range from 8⅜c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Trade was small and slow.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—C. Fagan sold for W. V. Woods 106 coarse Missouri Steers, from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Kinkin & Co. 80 Cherokee Steers, 8c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; for C. J. Reynolds 48 Common Indiana Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for F. Ford 108 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Christie & Co. 56 good Ohio Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy 105 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 7¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. S. Ulery sold for self and Goff 135 good Kentucky Steers from 12½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.: weight 8½ cwt. F. Cary sold for C. Goding 15 pair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for G. Goding 48 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. for T. B. Smith, 51 coarse Ohio Steers, from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 6 coarse Illinois Bulls at 4c. ₱ lb. live weight; 51 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant; 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. T. Gillis sold 30 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale for customers 122 choice Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 82 good Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 95 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 87 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 136 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong; 138 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 182 good quality Illinois Steers. The following herds were forwarded by Morris, Waixels & Co., and were sold as follows: W. Thompson sold 35 Cherokee Steers at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 46 fair Ohio Steers, from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale, 74 Illinois Steers, M. Lauterbach sold 81 Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. F. Samuels sold 48 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 62 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant. S. Schuster sold 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼c. cwt.; 65 Texan Steers, from 9¾c.@10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove.—C. Kahn sold for Salters & Co. 96 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Ulman & Co., 29 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for S. Schomberg, 32 fair Ohio Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Kahn & Baker, 68 Indiana Steers, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 30 coarse Bulls, mixed Ohios and Indianas, at 4¼c. ₱ lb., gross weight; held on sale, 48 Indiana Steers. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 107 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8½ cwt.; held on sale, 364 head of horned Cattle. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for Daret & Co. 65 common Ohio Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for selves, 99 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Hedges, Hoff & Co. 83 coarse Ohio Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., scant; for J. Hasker, 250 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. H. Meyers sold for commission 90 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 8½ cwt. Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 27 cars of horned Cattle, sold as follows: F. Samuels sold 50 common Illinois Steers from 10c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb. and $1 off ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold 97 Cherokee Steers at 8¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt., scant; 168 Cherokee Steers at 7¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; scant. W. E. Dudley sold 96 Cherokee Steers from 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., weight 4¾ cwt.; 97 Cherokee Steers from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 48 Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Goldsmith sold 61 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt.; 34 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. J. N. Pidcock sold 248 Sheep, weight 25,170 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 93 Sheep, weight 9,500 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 17,880 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 50 Sheep, weight 4,860 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 93 Sheep, weight 8,260 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; these flocks were all quoted from Ohio; 109 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 11,450 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 101 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 5,880 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 115 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 6,900 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 101 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 5,780 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 122 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,900 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 98 Kentucky Lambs, weight 5,890 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 134 Kentucky Lambs, weight 8,610 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 74 Kentucky Lambs, weight 4,390 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market.—P. Lerch sold 203 Sheep, weight 81 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 166 Sheep, weight 80 lbs. ₱ head, at 5c. ₱ lb.; 217 Sheep, weight 90 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb. J. N. Pidcock sold 43 Sheep, weight 80½ lbs. ₱ head, at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight 56 lbs. ₱ head, at 7c. ₱ lb. These two last lots were from Kentucky.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep-yards.—J. Kiroy sold 33 Sheep, weight 3,950 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 292 Sheep, weight 16,166 lbs., on private terms; 192 Lambs, weight 11,660 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 269 Lambs, weight 15,430 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 52 Lambs, weight 2,790 lbs., at 8⅝c. ₱ lb.; 278 Lambs, weight 16,560 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 31 Lambs, weight 1,780 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; also, for week ending July 18, 1874, 3,712 Sheep and Lambs, for $18,764 17. Hume & Elliott sold 267 Sheep, weight 21,080 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 143 Sheep, weight 11,470 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 458 Sheep, weight 39,470 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 301 Sheep, weight 28,440 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 554 Sheep, weight 51,420 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,900 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 208 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 10,810 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 62 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 4,370 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 34 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 2,080 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 146 Virginia Lambs, weight 9,010 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 138 Canada Lambs, weight 7,500 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 508 Canada Lambs, weight 37,310 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 29 State Lambs, weight 1,810 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb.; 13 State Lambs, weight 800 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 53 grass Calves, weight 10,800 lbs., at 3⅞c. ₱ lb.; 8 grass Calves, weight 1,330 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 3 grass Calves, weight 540 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 6 Calves for $40; 6 Calves for $50; 10 Veals at $9 ₱ head; 2 grass Calves, weight 380 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 13 grass Calves, weight 1,590 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 43 grass Calves, weight 5,780 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 34 Veals, weight 4,770 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 57 Veals, weight 6,900 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending July 20, 1874; 4,924 head of horned Cattle, 25 Cows, 720 Veals and Calves, 119 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending July 18, 1874: 12,636 Sheep and Lambs, 75 Cows, 1,196 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,132 Sheep and Lambs, 39 Cows, 261 Calves and Veals.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 18, 1874: 16,135 Hogs, 319 Veals and Calves, 6,289 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 5,903 Hogs, 1,367 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending July 18, 1874: 6,676 head of horned Cattle, 11,948 Sheep and Lambs, 7,175 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,384 head of horned Cattle, 4,248 Sheep and Lambs, 2,597 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Cattle moderately active and a fraction higher; receipts, 2,600 head; Extra State and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; fair to good, $6@$6 50; common, $4@$5 50. Sheep dull and lower; receipts, 14,000 head; sales at $3 50@$5 50. Hogs firmly held at $9 75; receipts, 5,000 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm but closed dull and weaker; No. 2 Spring, $1 10⅞@$1 11¼; closed at the inside price, spot; $1 10½, July; $1 07, August; No. 3 Spring, $1 04; Rejected, 94c. Corn; demand light; holders firm; prices higher; No. 2 Mixed, 62⅝c. bid, spot; 62⅝c. bid, July or August; Rejected, 61¼c.@61½c. Oats active and higher at 51¾c. for No. 2, spot; 48¾c. bid, July; 35¼c. bid, August. Rye dull and lower at 80c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1@$1 00½ for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1, July or August; $1 02@$1 03, September. Pork excited; prices higher at $20 75@$20 87½, spot; $20 75, July or August; $21, September. Lard; full prices asked, but no demand at $11 40@$11 45. Whisky, 95c. Freights quiet and weak; Corn to Buffalo, 3¼c. On the Open Board, in the afternoon, Wheat closed heavy and lower at $1 10, July; $1 06½, August. Corn closed steady at 62⅝c.@62¾c., July; 61⅝c.@61¾c., August. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 217,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,00 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 24,925 bbls.; Wheat, 30,665 bushels; Corn, 532,835 bushels; Oats, 37,318 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 86,100 bushels; Corn, 137,360 bushels; Oats, 29,050 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 2,875 bushels; Corn, 25,600 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Grain in store, with one elevator not reported—Wheat, 83,129 bushels; Corn, 78,830 bushels; Oats, 2,026 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; White, $7@$7 75. Wheat neglected; held, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 34; do. No. 2 do. $1 30; Sheboygan, $1 30. Corn dull; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c. Oats dull; sales of Western No. 2 at 60c. Rye quiet; held at $1 10; sales at $1 05. Provisions—Mess Pork, $21; Short Cuts, $21; Hams, 13½c.; Sacked do., 14c.@14½c.; Shoulders, 9c.; Breakfast Bacon, 11c.@11½c.; Lard, in tierces, 12c.; kegs and tubs, 11½c.; Refined, 12½c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; choice White, $1 45; fair to prime do., $1 30@$1 40; choice Amber, $1 45; good to prime Red, $1 35@$1 42; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 30; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 30@$1 33; Pennsylvania do., $1 35. Corn dull; White Southern, 92c.@93c.; Yellow Southern, 83c.; Mixed Western, 77½c. Oats dull and weak; Southern, 70c.@75c.; Western, 63c.@64c.; do. White, 67c.@69c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong; Mess Pork, $20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 16½c.@17½c. Lard, 12¾c.@13c. Butter quiet and scarce; Western, 23c.@24c. Coffee nominal at 20¼c.@22c. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

OSWEGO, July 20.—Flour steady; sales, 1,900 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 2,000 bushels Red Winter at $1 30. Corn firm; sales, 3,200 bushels No. 2 at 73c.; 1 car High Mixed at 75c., and 2,500 bushels do. at 74c., afloat. Corn-meal, $21 for bolted; $30 for unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $29; Middlings, $24@$26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c., to New-York; Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson; $3 62½ to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c., to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 30c. Lake Receipts—41,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Peas, 1,165,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,900 bushels Wheat, 16,800 bushels Corn, 843,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Butter unchanged; receipts light. Cheese steady and unchanged; receipts fair. Eggs unchanged; receipts liberal. Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $35. Clover-seed scarce; held at $11. Flaxseed commands $2. Timothy, $3 25. Flour dull; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extra, $5@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6@$7 50; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $6 50@$7; high grades, $8@$9. Wheat dull and weak; new Red, $1 35@$1 40; old Amber, $1 53. Rye steady at $1 08. Corn rather higher; Yellow, 83c.; Western Mixed, 82c. Oats declining; White, 70c.@73c. Groceries—No sales. Refined Petroleum quoted at 12¼c., cash and July. Whisky held at 98½c. for Western in iron.

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32 July; August, $1 30; No. 3 do., new, $1 25; Amber Michigan, $1 17; July, $1 16; August, $1 15; new do., $1 16; No. 1 Red, $1 28; No. 2 do., $1 15@$1 15½; September, $1 13; No. 3 new Red, $1 08; No. 1 White Kentucky, $1 46; No. 2 do. new, $1 43; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 18½@$1 19. Corn dull and lower at 68c. for High Mixed, cash and July; Low Mixed, 67c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 37½c. for No. 2 August; 37c. September. Freights nominal. Receipts—32,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and easier; Red, $1 10@$1 13; White, $1 20@$1 25. Corn dull; Mixed, 67c.@69c. Rye firm at $1@$1 03. Butter firm for the best grades. Pork buoyant but unsettled; sales early in the day at $20; generally held at $21 at close. Lard firm and scarce; Summer, 41c.@11¼c.; Kettle, 13c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 7¼c. spot and buyer July; Clear Rib Sides 9¾c. spot and seller August; Clear Sides, 10c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Whisky steady at 95c.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm, and in fair demand, at 74c.@82c. Oats quiet and unchanged, at 65c.@70c. Rye firm, at 95c. Pork in fair demand and higher, at $21 50. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c.; Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.; Plain, 14¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅜c. Lard—tierce, 13½c.@13¾c.; keg, 15c. Whisky, 94c.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1, $1 18½; No. 2, $1 16 spot, $1 12⅞ August, $1 08 September. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 50c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 62¼c. Rye dull and nominal at 96c for No. 1. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 05@$1 06. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 73,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce; Yellow held at 82c.@83c. Oats firm, scarce, and wanted. Pork quiet, but firm, at $21@$21 50. Lard quiet, but firm, at 12¾c.@13½c. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—No wheat offered on 'Change to-day. Rye firmer and higher; sales small; sales of a bag lot State at $1 12. Corn—None in the market. Barley Malt weak. Oats scarce; 68c. is asked for No. 2 Mixed Western, without sales.

DETROIT, July 20.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat a shade lower; No. 1 White, $1 35@$1 36 for old Corn dull and lower, at 70c. Oats in good demand, at 58c. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Flour dull, nominally lower; new No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2, ditto, nominal. Corn better; Mixed, 72c.@73c. Oats better; No. 1 State, 65c.; No. 2, 62c. Petroleum steady; Standard White, 10c.; State test, 13c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c.; Resin firm at $1 80 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 477 bales; gross, 526 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,278 bales; sales, 200 bales, last evening, 150 bales; stock, 23,873 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 154 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,013 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 8,793 bales.

GALVESTON, July 20.—Cotton tending down; Good Ordinary, 14½c., net receipts, 46 bales; exports, coastwise, 90 bales; sales, 159 bales; stock, 5,854 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Cotton quiet and unchanged, offerings light; Low Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 93 bales; shipments, 497 bales; stock, 9,649 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Cotton—Demand fair; Middling, 16c; net receipts, 46 bales; gross, 46 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 9,903 bales.

MOBILE, July 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 89 bales; exports, coastwise, 74 bales; stock, 6,252 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 20.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 19 bales; stock, 754 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 93½@92⅝ for money; 92⅝@92¾ for the account. Erie Railway shares, 30@30¼; do. preferred, 47½.

4:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 2¼ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £211,000. Erie Railway shares, 30¼. Paris dispatches quote rentes at 61f. 67½c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 8⅛d. Corn, 37s. ₱ quarter.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 8 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Cheese, 59s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.

LONDON, July 20—Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Fine Resin, 16s.@18s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £27 9s.@£28 ₱ ton.

HAVANA, July 20.—Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, currency, 121@122 ₱ cent. premium; do., short sight, do., 125@126 premium; do., 60 days, gold, 140@142 premium; do., short sight, gold, 144@146 premium. On London, 172@175 premium; on Paris, 142@145 premium. Spanish Gold, 250@251.

WHAT THEY CALL A SMILE IN MINNESOTA.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* tells the following in connection with a concert lately given by some amateurs in that city: "Two of the ladies came out in response to an encore to their duet, and were about to begin a second piece, when over the countenance of each stole a wicked smile. The audience caught the infection and smiled, too. The ladies perseveringly essayed a fresh start upon their selection, but the effort to control their countenance was of no avail. They were obliged to smother their mirth in their handkerchiefs, and bow themselves off the stage in disorder. The amusing sequel to the fiasco was, that just as one of the ladies opened her mouth to warble a tra-la-la, one of the numerous mosquitoes buzzing under the gas light went down her throat, and after an ineffectual effort to eject him, she was compelled to leave the footlights, and drown the mosquito and her grief in the flowing bowl—of water. Of course, it is impossible for mosquitoes and music to occupy the same throat at the same time, and the incident will amply excuse the ladies in the eyes of their hearers for their retirement."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Faustus and Mephistopheles.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE—Bertha, the Sewing-machine Girl—Robert Macaire.—Mr. George Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Variety Entertainment.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—Art Exhibition—Court of Death.

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New-York City.

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The ill-feeling between Yale and Harvard is no doubt bad enough in itself, but it is quite clear that it is made much worse by the industrious efforts of some of the newspapers. Hurried words, spoken in a moment of hot temper, are eagerly gathered by these journals; a little spice is added to them; the "statement" of this, that, and the other man is given at length, and thus a foolish brawl among young men is made to assume the proportions of a great national controversy. The greatest offender in this respect has been, as a matter of course, the New-York *Herald*, which, after publishing a cock-and-bull account of the race itself—utterly unintelligible to any human being—plastered its columns all over with the angry words which its eavesdroppers picked up about the hotels of Saratoga on Saturday. In this way a brutal insult was directed at Mr. R. H. Dana, over the head of his son, who happens to be in the Harvard boat. While raking together all this garbage, the same paper says, in its "intellectual department," "we cannot but deprecate the misunderstanding between the two crews," while doing all in its power to foment it. If the newspapers will let these young men alone, they will, no doubt, soon find a way to settle their differences.

An organized system of relief for the sick children of the poor formed part of the children's excursion scheme as conducted by The Times. The Trustees of the Excursion Fund can hardly be expected to accept this outgrowth of the original plan as a legacy which they are bound to carry out. The work of such relief at the homes of the children requires a degree of careful and discriminating supervision which can be most readily given by the trained officers of some charitable society which enjoys the entire confidence of the public. The Children's Aid Society belongs emphatically to this class, and people who sympathize with the many poor children who are suffering from cholera infantum, diphtheria, or other complaints only less fatal, should at once send their subscriptions, marked "Sick Children's Fund," to No. 19 East Fourth street. In another column will be found some indications of the scenes of distress resulting from the sickness of children, which may be witnessed in the homes of the poor in this City. These might be very greatly expanded, but enough has been said to show the necessity for renewing the work of sick relief. It will be observed that the Children's Aid Society have begun the experiment of a permanent hospital for sick children on Staten Island. This only needs public support to become one of the most effective charitable enterprises of the day.

One of the Irish papers contains this week a picture which is not only perfect as a work of art, but which, doubtless, carries with it an important moral. A highly respectable-looking young gentleman, evidently fresh from the barber's shop, stands holding a placard on which is inscribed this boast: "In 1791, there were in the United States but one Bishop, twenty priests, and about twenty churches. The Catholic population numbered 100,000. To-day there are seven Archbishops, fifty-nine Bishops, about 5,000 priests, and 6,000 churches, while the Catholic population numbers 10,000,000." By the side of this good young man we behold the "party" who is known in the story books as "Old Nick," and who is pointing to a robust young woman driving a chariot through an archway. Now, the name of this young woman is "Nothingarianism," and the "party" above referred to is boasting to the good young man that Protestantism and the muscular woman have taken away 14,000,000 of persons "who, by descent, should be added to the Catholic population of the United States." In another part of the paper it is explained that "Catholicity has not even held its ground," and that "thousands of baptized Catholics are daily falling away from the faith." Our Irish contemporary seems to be at a loss to find a remedy for this. Yet there is a very simple one. Make Mr. John Russell Young the American cardinal, in pursuance of his daily demands, and the defection complained of will soon cease. If Mr. Young is not a Roman Catholic, he is as much that as anything else, and his principles have generally been found elastic enough to suit all emergencies.

Medical jurisprudence will be sorely tried by the details of the murders in which the boy Pomeroy is supposed to have been engaged in Boston. The lad, now fourteen years old, was convicted of maiming some of his comrades in a shocking manner. He was sent to the State Reform School, and was eventually pardoned out. Next, one of his little playmates named Mellen disappeared, and his body was found in a marsh mutilated in the manner formally adopted by young Pomeroy. The circumstances of the case all pointed to the Pomeroy boy as the probable murderer; he was arrested, but has not yet been put on trial. About the same time—last March—Katie Curran, a child ten years old, mysteriously disappeared. All search was unavailing; but last Saturday her mangled remains were found concealed in a cellar of a house occupied by the Pomeroy family at the time of her disappearance. The atrocious mangling of the body corresponded with the wounds inflicted upon the previous victims of young Pomeroy. The chain of circumstantial evidence leads so directly to the lad, it is not surprising that public opinion in Boston unanimously convicted him without trial. The subsequent confession of the boy places the matter beyond all dispute. His own account of the murder is a marvel of cold diabolism. The strange side of the whole tragedy is that this young monomaniac was ever allowed to go at large after he had shown his horrible type of insanity by maiming six or seven boys, at different times. It is clear that he is a creature of diseased mind. In passing, it may be said that Boston is not to be congratulated on the skill of its detective Police. A four months' search for a missing child failed to discover anything, though her remains were thinly buried in an ashheap in the cellar of the house in which a boy charged with the murder lived when the child disappeared.

The unseemly squabble over the Montclair Railway property has begun again. Yesterday the Hewitt party, after giving due notice of intention, attempted to run a passenger train over the road. But Pratt and his friends, being determined to prevent a resumption of business until pending disputes were settled, tore up the railroad. Travel was accordingly stopped. To be sure, the running of trains was in violation of an injunction procured by the Pratt party last March; but even this disregard of the injunction could not justify the violence of Pratt and his people in tearing up the rails, and thereby putting in jeopardy the lives of passengers. Aside from the grave considerations of law violated and temporary destruction of property contemplated, it is a great misfortune that a link in railway travel so important and desirable as that of the Montclair Railroad should be disabled by the miserable quarrels of a handful of speculators.

Something akin to the Montclair Railway troubles, though with a more decided flavor of the comic, is the latest phase of the Port Byron war. The courts have decided in favor of the New-York Central Railroad Company, giving it title to certain land in dispute at Port Byron; but no power has been found to put the corporation into possession. Meantime "Col." William Jones is in actual occupation for the former owners, and is intrenched behind earthworks, with a small force and a ten-pound gun. This volunteer militia heard, the other day, that some civil officer was coming down to put the railroad company into possession. "Col." Jones called on the Sheriff for military protection, which was actually promised him. This redoubtable commander prepared a fearful dose of scrap-iron and tenpenny nails, with which to welcome his invaders when they marched up to the mouth of his ten-pounder. But the enemy did not come, and the Colonel commanding rests on his laurels. This extraordinary performance, be it observed, is not in Arkansas or Texas, but in the heart of the venerable State of New-York.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTERS.

A leading French Republican journal said, the other day, "It is only when M. Magne and M. De Fourtou shall have ceased to be at the head of the Administration—when the prefectures, subprefectures, and municipalities shall have ceased to belong almost exclusively to the partisans of the Empire—it is then only that the country will consider itself as being secure against Bonapartist intrigues." This was written on the eve of the vote of July 8, which led, after a week of hesitation, to the retirement of MM. Magne and De Fourtou. But it would not be at all surprising to find in the course of the next few weeks very similar language used in regard to their newly-appointed successors. In the opinion of the Radical press, France has had a succession of the worst of all possible Ministers of the Interior. M. De Goulard, the Duc De Broglie, and M. De Fourtou have been made, each in turn, the object of the most passionate reproaches, and the prospect of the downfall of each of them has been hailed as the hour of deliverance for the cause of freedom.

After so many disappointments, it would be rash to conclude that the formidable post of Minister of the Interior has at last been filled to the satisfaction of the Republicans. The coalition of the parties of the Left and the Extreme Right is strong enough to overthrow a Ministry, but its component parts have too little in common to render it a possible support even for so irrevocable an institution as the Septennate. Marshal MacMahon is accordingly compelled to draw his advisers from the ranks of his steady supporters, and these happen to be chiefly moderate Legitimists and Orleanists. The new Minister of the Interior is a soldier by profession, and is seventy years old. He helped, under Louis Philippe, to superintend the building of M. Thiers' great project, the fortifications of Paris, and he served on the staff of the father of the Comte de Paris. He was first elected to the Assembly thirty-seven years ago, and steadily sustained successive Conservative Ministries, up to the eve of the revolution, in their resistance to popular demands. His political virtue was easy enough to entitle him to confidence and military promotion under the Empire. From 1869, when he was placed at the head of one of the battalions of reserve, he was never heard of till a freak of popular fancy sent him to the Assembly, whence he might have retired, unnoticed and unremembered, had not the course of events elevated him to the most powerful position, next to the head of the State, in France.

Gen. Chabaud Latour may lack the vigor and audacity of his two predecessors in the Ministry of the Interior, but his appointment can hardly be satisfactory to those Republicans who cannot make up their minds to dissolve the Assembly till the machinery of the departmental elections is directed by friendly hands. The new Minister of Finance we take to be a plain, plodding man of business, without any of the Bonapartist affiliations of M. Magne, but also without any of his genius for finance. Both the new Ministers seem to be drawn from the party of the Moderate Right, and both will help to make the mediocrity of the present Ministry still more apparent than heretofore. It can hardly be favorable to the development of Parliamentary institutions in France that her ablest men should be considered too dangerous to be placed in positions of authority. The statesmen who excite fewest enmities are, unfortunately, the only statesmen to whom France presents any chance of public office. That, however, may prove to be but a temporary result of the administrative dead weight of an Assembly which is powerless to recall concessions already made, and too timid and self-seeking to complete its own work and dissolve.

SARATOGA AND THE REGATTA.

Now that the regatta is over, and the victory fairly won and lost, a clearer estimate may be made of the advantages and disadvantages which Saratoga presents as a place for its repetition. And first it may be said of the race as actually rowed, that it was probably the finest spectacle of the sort ever seen on American waters. The day was beautifully bright and clear; the capricious lake, after the disappointments of two successive days, had at last consented to be calm; and most of the course was as smooth as glass, the rest being dimpled by a light breeze, just brisk enough to freshen the air without ruffling the surface of the water. With such a condition of the elements, attained, it is true, at the cost of much delay and vexation, it is doubtful if in the whole country a better field could be found for a regatta than Saratoga Lake. A natural amphitheatre in form, from its sloping shores two hundred thousand spectators could view the race from start to finish with entire ease and comfort. That not more than one-third of that number actually did see it is due not less to the fickleness of the winds and waters than to some defects of management upon which it is needless now to dwell.

The performance of the winning crew justifies no little enthusiasm, and something more than local pride. Although, before the race, the most sanguine of Columbia's well-wishers could hardly hope for her more than third place at best, yet from start to finish, she was never fairly headed, and most of the time showed two lengths of clear water between her stern-post and the nearest of her rivals. Moreover, she maintained throughout her slow, deliberate, easy swing of thirty-four with a coolness and precision that surprised and delighted experienced oarsmen. The rowing of Harvard and Yale, up to the unfortunate accident which marred the completeness of the contest, was likewise admirable in style and finish. The scene in the last quarter of the first mile, when Harvard and Yale, spurting almost simultaneously, shot up from third and fourth place respectively abreast of the Columbia boat, is one long to be remembered. For nearly half a mile the three rivals struggled neck and neck, so close that, in turf parlance, a blanket would almost have covered them. Then came the unlucky "foul," and Yale dropped helpless and crippled to the rear, detaining Harvard just long enough to give her also a pretext for the consolatory "if" that soothes so often the bitterness of defeat. It is to her credit that she did not claim the doubtful solace, but yielded the full honors of victory to her younger rival with a frankness and generosity of which her adherents should be more proud than of victory itself. In point of fact, we do not believe that the issue of the race was in the slightest degree affected by the "foul," so far as the winner was concerned. At the moment of the collision Columbia, was drawing steadily and surely ahead, with the same tranquil power that never quickened and never failed. Rowing in the form and with the speed that her gallant young crew surprised everybody by exhibiting, no boat on the lake could have crossed the finish line before her.

So far, then, as the race itself was concerned, Saratoga Lake justified all that was previously claimed for it. Nor was its fickleness entirely to blame for the two vexatious postponements. The course on Friday morning was all that could be desired, and had the race been rowed then, as it should have been, fewer disappointed persons would have gone home disgusted with rowing and Saratoga. When we come to speak of some of the accessories of the race, it is impossible to be so complimentary. People everywhere were encouraged to believe that regatta week would be sacred from the usual watering-place extortions. That was one of the reasons presented for transferring the race to Saratoga. Yet the rapacity—there is no milder term for it—evinced on every side was absolutely appalling. From the hotel-keeper to the street boys who peddled water at five cents a glass, everybody in the place seemed to have but one idea in life for the moment, and that to squeeze every cent of money possible out of the luckless stranger. In at least one of the hotels, for example, superfluous patrons, "colonized" in outside rooms throughout the village, were charged nearly double rates for inferior accommodation. That able financier, the watering-place waiter, of course, reveled in the situation, and sold his smiles at as liberal a rate as those of the most venal beauty. But the hackmen, and the owners of everything that went on wheels, reaped the most abundant harvest. The Saratoga Rowing Association had caused it to be widely advertised that they had executed a contract with the Saratoga liverymen which limited hack hire to and from the lake to $6, and omnibus rates to fifty cents a head. Undoubtedly such a contract was signed, and the only blame attaching to the association, which seems to have performed its part in a sufficiently liberal and provident spirit, is too implicit a confidence in human nature, especially of the hackman sort. Actual inquiry elicited the fact that about three-fourths of the livery men denied the contract, which the rest boldly admitted and repudiated. The actual prices ranged anywhere from $20 to $75 for hacks, and for any other kind of vehicle whatever could be wrung from the need or solicitude of the visitor. A moderate estimate placed the amount paid for transportation on Thursday, to and from the lake, at $50,000, and the place was benefited by the regatta altogether to the extent of not less than half a million of dollars.

With these figures before them, the trades people of Saratega could have afforded to, be moderate in their demands. As it is, they have, in all probability, killed the goose that laid the golden egg. So universal was the expression of disgust at the double postponement and the greed everywhere manifested, that we doubt very much if any future regatta will command anything like the same attendance, even if another regatta is ever held there. This we cannot but regard as a misfortune, for we know no place where a college regatta could be made more attractive, if the Saratoga people could only curb a little their eagerness to spoil the Philistines who go to see it.

FRIEND MILES IN TROUBLE.

Those who think it an easy thing to put a satisfactory end to Indian disturbances may profitably consider the troubles of Agent Miles. This honest gentleman is a member of the Society of Friends, and was appointed to represent that peaceful organization as Indian Agent at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe head-quarters. The reservations allotted to these two tribes ought to be sacredly protected. On the other hand, when the Indians left their reservations, they should have been compelled to return. But the white horse-thieves and buffalo-hunters disregarded the limits of the reserves; they raided over the hunting-grounds with characteristic Western lawlessness. Friend Miles, though a disciple of peace, saw that moral suasion was unequal to the emergency; he asked for troops to protect the reservations and compel the return of the Indians. He wanted a short, sharp, and decisive campaign, and this is about what his reports to Washington amounted to, though he did not always specify whether the Indians or the whites were the more to blame.

The gunpowder flavor of friend Miles' requisitions have attracted the attention of the Friends whom he represents. At a recent session of that body in Kansas, resolutions were adopted asking Agent Miles to resign. The Friends say, as friends always do under such circumstances, that they have the highest respect for Miles as a man and brother; they assure him of their confidence and esteem; but they think the tone of his dispatches is "too warlike," and they have reluctantly been forced to the conclusion that he does not represent the Friends any more. The obvious difficulty about the case is that Friend Miles, being on the ground, knows just what is wanted, and his brethren at home do not. We may be permitted to entertain doubts as to the probability of keeping Cheyennes and Arapahoes in check by the force of moral precepts and an upright example. There can be no question whatever when the disturbing influence of the white rascal comes into the Indian problem. Nobody knows that better than Friend Miles, and we are happy to say that that distinguished warrior, Gen. Sherman, quite agrees with him. But, to the average Quaker mind, the agreement of Sherman and Miles presents some difficulties. The Branch Society of Friends think Miles ought to resign and come home unless he can solve the Indian problem without asking for the bayonet and arm of flesh.

We should be sorry to see Friend Miles comply with this request, although his moral obligations may compel him to take that step. He has shown that he knows how to combine peaceful and warlike appliances; and both must be used in any successful Indian policy. All the present trouble with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes would have been avoided if the reservation had been protected from the incursions of bad white men. The troops that Friend Miles asked for would have done this, he says. It seems a pity that he could not have had the troops; and now that the trouble has been precipitated, it is a little too bad that he should be censured for asking for the only apparent remedy; and what is true of his case is true of all the rest.

HOW TO SAVE IN THE ALMSHOUSE BOARD.

The Commissioners of Charities do not seem to us to be going the right way to work in retrenchment. The cutting down the already somewhat meagre salaries of physicians, and thereby getting in future an inferior class of medical officials, is "a penny-wise" sort of economy. What is needed in the board is an organizing brain which could remodel the whole system. One of the most moderate of the expenditures on the islands is that for salaries. And cheapening services may bring down the quality of the officers, on whose character, discretion, and ability so much of the success of our asylums, almshouses, and prisons depends. The great expenses are in new buildings and in supplies. Of the former, we suppose there will be few during the coming year. The principal cost of Blackwell's and Randall's Islands is for feeding, clothing, and caring for such an army of paupers, lunatics, invalids, and convicts. It is in this department that a genius for organizing and economizing might be shown. And it is precisely in this branch that we hear of no suggestion, except one—which is immediately negatived—of cutting down the meat ration of the pauper women.

Why is not some effort made to rid the board of the support of such a crowd of pauper children in the Nursery? Not a word is reported from the board meetings bearing on this important method of diminishing expenses; a reform, too, which would both benefit the children and relieve the public. While the whole pauper administration of the State is seeking to carry out the great modern improvement of "placing out" pauper children, this board alone insists on keeping in almshouses at immense expense a little army of the children of the lowest poor.

Adjoining their own institutions, also, is a half-private reformatory—the House of Refuge—where some fifty thousand dollars a year is earned by the labor of the boys and girls sentenced there. Is the Board of Charities getting all it can from the labor of its paupers and convicts? Could not the services of so many strong hands be more profitably utilized? We believe that it would be for the benefit of every "revolver" and vagrant and beggar and thief under the charge of this board, if he were required to do work sufficient to pay the three dollars a week required for his maintenance. We are aware of the difficulties in such an administration, resulting from the short sentences; still, an organizing and business brain ought to be able to overcome some of these, and to secure a large return from the work of so many able-bodied persons. Capt. Pillsbury's prison, if we remember correctly, cost the public a mere trifle each year, simply because he managed the labor so judiciously.

Would it not be possible also for the board to make an arrangement with the numerous and well-supplied City hospitals and dispensaries to take upon them some of their work among the sick poor? They (the almshouse authorities) should be compelled to do what many dispensaries are quite willing to attempt—the visiting and supplying medicine among the poor. The City Hospital has an immense property, and would, no doubt, be quite ready to open a downtown branch, corresponding to the Park Reception Hospital, or even to take some of the appropriate work of Bellevue. And, from all past experience, we have reason to believe that they would do it a great deal better than the City authorities. We doubt if such hospitals as the Roosevelt, the Presbyterian, St. Luke's, or the Jewish, are ever tasked to their full extent. Why should not the Commissioners of Charities attempt, in their present deficit of funds, to induce these institutions to take some of the sick who are now supported at the public charge?

We are glad to see that the board has listened to our hint about cutting down outdoor relief. But this, at this season, is a mere bagatelle. It is next Winter that they must economize in this direction. We have not a doubt that economy in that most injudicious kind of alms will reduce pauperism in New-York. If the Board of Charities would now forego all personal jealousies and animosities, and set itself seriously to work to reform the whole poor-law administration of this City, they would confer an incalculable benefit on the country and on this community. No reform is so much needed in New-York. But they must begin, not by cutting down the salaries of their most intelligent officials, but by a broad and comprehensive change of the whole system. Then will economy bear its best fruit.

PURE AND IMPURE MILK.

The consumers of milk in this City still anxiously look for the coming of that philanthropist who is to purchase the best grazing farms in the State, stock them with Ayrshire cows, and drive the "sidemen," "hackmen," "middlemen," "producers," and wagon-dairy men out of the field of competition. At this season of the year, mothers who cannot afford to take their little ones into the country to breathe fresh air, tumble upon the grass, and drink pure milk, pray most fervently for relief from the abominations that are retailed from milk-cans; and if a Peabody or a Lick were to be raised up for the purpose of putting an end to one of the most fruitful causes of infant mortality in our midst, these poor, despairing women, we have no doubt, would devoutly bless him. Pure milk, it is well known, contains the constituents that are necessary for the support of life and the growth of the body. Children fed upon it would thrive. Whereas, on the other hand, children fed upon impure and manufactured milk would be almost certain to die. It might be very unjust to say that it is impossible to obtain the pure article in New-York; although it would be a difficult matter to procure a daily supply of it for three months. Even the rich cannot succeed in getting it unless they have special contracts with conscientious dairymen.

The manufacturers of milk do not usually trouble themselves to procure ingredients of a life-giving nature. It would be too expensive to import milk sugar from Switzerland to give it a flavor. The commonest, and consequently most easily procured material, is what they use. It is no wonder, therefore, that children depending for sustenance upon such vile stuff should have so short a lease of life. The milk taken from cows kept in stables within the city limits of Brooklyn is, we believe, no better than the manufactured article. It is true that the cows kept in this manner are sometimes driven into open lots for an airing; but that is not sufficient to counteract the effect of hot stables, poor ventilation, filthy bedding, impure water, and decomposing slops. The best authorities on the subject unite in the opinion that to be pure, milk must be taken from animals that are in perfect health. A cow that is kept in a foul atmosphere, no matter how nutritious the food may be upon which she is fed, will be certain to give vitiated milk. The Brooklyn stables, from being drier, may be supposed to be in a wholesomer condition just now than they were in the Winter and Spring, but we do not believe they are. Some persons might consider it a very great hardship not to be permitted to keep cows within the City limits, and sell milk under the false pretense that it comes from Orange County dairies. We think otherwise. We believe they are a standing menace to infantile life, and that their presence does as much to increase the mortality as the abominations of the milk manufacturers. It must not be thought, however, that milk is always pure which comes from the country. Nothing of the sort. Dairy farmers who are intelligent enough to know the conditions necessary for the production of healthy milk may be relied upon to furnish it of good quality. All farmers, unfortunately, do not have their eyes open when information is going round. As a result, their cows are often ill treated. They are allowed to drink water from stagnant pools, to stand in them, and to inhale their odors during the heat of the day. However, dairy farmers are becoming more and more enlightened concerning such matters, and milk consumers would be vastly better off could they have an opportunity of dealing with them without the intervention of the middlemen, and all the other men who do so much to carry affliction to families from one year's end to another.

The people of Springfield, Mass., would probably not be willing to entirely acquiesce in this view of the question. They have recently been making public tests of the milk brought to their doors "direct from the farmers," and the results are certainly not of a character to increase confidence in mankind. One lot sent to the market is said to have been robbed of over half its cream, and the deficiency supplied by the addition of one-fourth water. Another lot showed a robbery of one-third cream, and yet another was so poor in quality as to be branded "a miserable sample of skimmed and adulterated milk." Nearly all the samples tested showed merciless watering. It is but right to say that the farmers from whose dairies the tested milk was sent were not actually in direct communication with the consumers. There were agents employed for the purposes of delivery, and they (the farmers) assert that they believe the adulteration was done by these persons either for their own profit or for a wicked object. With the experience the consumers of this City have had with middlemen and wagon-dairy men, such an explanation would be readily believed, but in Springfield the conditions are somewhat different, and the proof may have to be made stronger. Although it is said that misery loves company, we cannot say that there is much comfort in the knowledge that the residents of other cities suffer from the adulteration of milk as well as those of New-York.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

JOURNEYING BY ROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read this morning your editorial concerning "Journeying," in which I found a peculiar interest, as I have often taken such pleasure trips as you describe in company with my husband. By the way, why is it that the enthusiastic advocates of driving instead of railroading as a means of journeying always recommend two horses, a two-seated carriage, and four people as essential to compose the party? Now, I am sure I can suggest an improvement. What better method of getting thoroughly acquainted with one's own husband, (in these days when in cities, at least, society too eagerly pursued and business too closely attended to leave small space of time for such thorough acquaintance,) can be imagined than in driving for long lovely days through quiet roads, where one can talk leisurely and without interruption, and where the enchanting changes in the landscape, and the many incidents that befall one on the way, furnish abundant topics by means of which the conversation need not grow dull. All artificial excitement is absent; one is brought face to face with God's own Nature; one cannot learn narrow or mistaken lessons in the school of out-doors. Then at the noonday rests, and the stopping places over night, one may gain much knowledge of human nature, and I have always found much to give me very favorable views of it.

Why insist on a crowd to spoil this ideally perfect trip? More than two almost always make a crowd; at least, you are sure then to gossip.

The *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* describes one side of the subject, and the four people of the story certainly enjoyed themselves very much, but I should like to read "Pleasant Experiences in a Buggy."

There are two or three points in your article which I feel inclined to criticise, having taken myself journeys of such magnitude as from Albany to the White Mountains; from Hudson to Berkshire County, Mass., and down the Housatonic to the Sound; through the Catskills, and thence by Albany post road to New-York, and down the whole length of the Connecticut River—all with a light buggy, a single horse, no mishap of any kind, or any accompaniment but pure unalloyed pleasure. A light, well-made wagon is better than a heavy one, even for rough roads and much hill traveling. One's own horse is much pleasanter to drive than a stranger's, and if you know how to manage him rationally, you will bring him back in a better condition than when you started, even if, like ours, he has only been accustomed to park roads. Again, throughout New-England no one need fear uncomfortable or untidy inns. We never found but two such in five trips, each two or three weeks in length. One of these was in New-York State, and one on the shores of the Housatonic. On the west bank of this river, by the way, from Lime Rock to New-Milford there exists the most exquisite, fairy-like road it is possible to imagine, especially if you traverse it as we did, on a golden October day, under the brilliancy of overhanging trees, past the flaming crimson of the mountain sides, while the lovely turns of river and road each revealed some new and entrancing picture that ever since the most charming I have seen on the walls of galleries only serve faintly to recall.

One valuable admonition in such a trip would be to follow river valleys and cultivated sections of country as much as possible; another would be, take no luggage but a valise, hand-bag, and shawl-strap, (all to fit snugly under the seat of the wagon,) a book by all means, and, above all, a folding paper map by which you may mark out your own road, and not be ignominiously reduced to asking too many questions of the people you meet. Certainly, however, a few of these, judiciously put, often afford subject for much amusement, if not instruction.

Lastly, such a trip, like all other things of worth, is not cheap. For two people, horse and buggy, the expenses will be from eight to ten dollars a day. But one cannot buy with money so much enjoyment in any other way. A. W. G.

Nyack, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

POST OFFICE COURTESY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since it has become the custom to vilify the Postmaster and his assistants by those who, by some oversight on the part of their correspondents or themselves, have suffered from irregularities in the delivery of their mail matter, I beg leave to call your attention to the following act of courtesy on the part of the Postmaster, Mr. James: On Wednesday, the 15th inst., an important letter was mailed to my address, to which my correspondent failed to attach the necessary stamp. Instead of allowing this letter to go through the usual channel, Mr. James kindly sent his clerk to my office with the letter, requesting me to affix the necessary stamp and allow him (his clerk) to cancel the same, thus avoiding a delay of two or three weeks.

I am a total stranger to Mr. James, and consequently this act can justly be taken as a sample of his style of doing business.

If all our public positions were filled with such men, the interests of the people would never be lost sight of. Respectfully yours,

THOMAS E. CAREY.

No. 31 Nassau street, New-York, Monday, July 20, 1874.

[We have heard of many similar acts on the part of Postmaster James, and they have doubtless made for him many friends among the general public, which is little accustomed to receive courtesies from the hands of officials. There can be no doubt that the Post Office Department in New-York was never so efficiently managed as it is at this moment.]

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called while in this City to a special in the *Evening Post* giving currency to the statement that Gen. Garfield's Private Secretary has been borne upon the rolls of my office as Postmaster of the House of Representatives against my desire, and that his services have been unsatisfactory. The gentleman to whom reference is made in this article has met the requirements of my office, and the statement "that I have refrained from discharging him from any threat of Gen. Garfield that my own head would be in danger," is unqualifiedly false and absurd. The office of Postmaster of the House of Representatives is elective, and I have the honor to hold it, not by the favor of an individual, but by the choice of a majority vote of the House. While I hold Gen. Garfield in high esteem, my continuance in office cannot be made to depend on any individual preference or patronage. It will thus be seen how wanton and improbable is the statement that I have been influenced to depart in any way from the strict line of duty.

HENRY SHERWOOD,
Postmaster United States House of Representatives.

New-York City, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The Summer season at the Union Square Theatre opened last evening with Mr. Charles Gayler's new play "With the Tide," and with the desirable condition of a very fair company, a judicious distribution of characters, and a large attendance. The title of the play is doubtless susceptible of some explanation, but at a time when the modern drama is, to say the least, a little topsy-turvy, one need not be so fastidious as to question too closely the title which a play may bear. Mr. Gayler's play, which is of the serio-comic type, is thrown into the shape of a prologue and four acts, and is made the medium of introducing Miss Katie Mahew, a very clever and versatile actress. Six years are supposed to elapse between the prologue and the first act of the drama. There is no necessity for entering too minutely into the plot of the play, and it will suffice to say here that, after passing the prologue, in which the heroine, *Jenny Markland*, is in an orphan asylum, the scene is laid in Virginia, where she appears as the adopted daughter of *Mrs. Granger*, a wealthy Virginian lady. *Mrs. Granger* has a daughter, *Blanche*, who is married to *Mr. Pierce Gaines*, a Virginia gentleman. Being young and a little foolish, she commits herself—to merely an imprudent degree—with a certain *Col. Marshall*, who, like a half *Don Giovanni* and a half *Mephistopheles*, is perpetually crossing the lives of these people. *Jenny*, to save *Blanche*, subjects herself to unjust suspicion, and after much endurance and womanly fortitude, there is the proper distribution of poetical justice. This story is really very well told, and with appropriate elaboration in Mr. Gayler's play, and the "dallying with the devil" being brought down to its least dimensions, and the jealousy being somewhat ample, and the side issues satisfactory, and the action brisk, the drama may be taken as very acceptable. Miss Katie Mahew, (*Jenny Markland,*) is a decidedly versatile actress. She has some of the vanities, (and these are pardonable ones,) which belong to ladies who "star." She is given in a moderate degree to monopoly, if monopoly will admit of degrees; or, in other words, she is rather prone to introduce character sketches and songs which show her own specialties, although they may interfere a little with the continuity of the play. But she is at all events very clever, and can display, too, a power beyond mere cleverness, as shown by her very effective acting in the concluding scenes of the play. *Abel Wilmot*, the lover of *Jenny*, is very well represented by Mr. Dalton; *Mrs. Granger* has a very efficient representative in Miss Imogene Vandyke, and, indeed, all the characters are suitably filled. Miss Mahew was called before the curtain at the close of the drama, and the author, Mr. Gayler, also received a call, but his admirers came late with their compliments, and two-thirds of the audience had left the house when Mr. Gayler was summoned before the proscenium.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"Roped In; or, Lost in New-York," a sensational drama, the joint production of Dommick Murray and C. W. Barry, was brought out at this establishment last evening. Mr. Barry playing the part of *Philip Macey*. In the drama we are introduced to some of the darker phases of life in a great city and to some of its underground scenes, and in the culminating one the villain of the piece is "roped in," literally as well as metaphorically. Mr. Barry played with much spirit, and was well supported, the cast comprising the whole strength of the company. At the matinées Mr. Sheldon's "Wealth and Crime" is given.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Mr. Jenkins, the father of *Ginx's Baby*, and representative of the Canadian Government at London, was one of the few members of Parliament who voted for the dismemberment of the British Empire on Mr. Butt's motion.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, although in opposition to the present Government, says of Mr. Disraeli's speech on Home Rule that it was itself a success as decisive as the vote which settled the question for the year.

Sir Moses Montefiore has been presented with the freedom of the Fishmongers' Company in recognition of his philanthropic efforts on behalf of the oppressed Jews in various parts of the world. Sir Moses will attain his ninetieth year on the 24th of October next.

As the result of recent quarreling between Turkey and Persia a Turkish army is now on the way to the Persian frontier, where the quarrel originated. The English Minister at Constantinople is doing his utmost to stop the quarrel, but as yet without success.

One overzealous Irishman, who spoke in favor of Home Rule in the debate in the House of Commons, a Mr. O'Connor Power, had his speech published the day before in the *Freeman's Journal*. His reception, after such a display of nationalism, was as enthusiastic as might be expected.

The treasures of the Cathedral of Monza are about to be shown for the first time to the public. These interesting specimens of goldsmiths' work, some of the sixth century, include the famed iron crown of the Lombards, gift of Pope Gregory the Great to Queen Theolinda, a kind of carcanet or jointed circlet of gold, loaded with precious stones, and the "*santo chiodo*," or nail of the cross, whence it derives its name, hammered into a thin fillet of the iron within.

It appears that the Spaniards are having a little trouble in the Philippines. The Shanghai *Budget* says that the ship Marquis de la Victoria, which has arrived from the south of Mindanao, brings the news of an engagement between the corvette Santa Lucia, assisted by the gun-boats Samar and Baluasan, and the Moors on the Island of Patean, south of Solo, on 5th May. It appears the latter opened fire on the Spaniards, when these landed 120 men, who, after a hand-to-hand encounter, killed forty-four and made fifteen prisoners. The following day another landing was made, and, guided by a prisoner through sundry defiles to a valley, another fight took place, when 120 Moors were killed and twenty-two taken prisoners, the major part being women and children.

The beautiful parish church of Hythe is to be restored. It is one of the most perfect specimens of early English architecture in Kent. Mr. G. E Street, who has prepared the plans and estimates for the restoration, says of it in his report: "For its size, I think it almost, if not quite, the most artistically designed building in England. It is not only the rich details with which it is adorned that make it interesting, but also the extreme skill with which its architect has combined the simplest sort of nave with the most sumptuous and splendid chancel.' Its crypt also is remarkable. In it a large collection of human bones has been preserved since the time of a memorable battle between the men of Kent and the Danes.

THE INDIANS.

THE WORK OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The new Commissioners of Indian Affairs have arranged their programme of work for the Summer. Messrs. Fisk and Sibly will visit the tribes in Minnesota and Dakota. Mr. Roberts will inspect the reservations in Nebraska. Messrs. Turner and Lang proceed first to San Francisco, to make arrangements for the contracts there, after which they will inspect the Agencies in Oregon, California, and Washington, in which latter place there is some confusion owing to the abolition of the Superintendency. Mr. Frank H. Smith, the Secretary of the Commission, has been assigned to the most arduous and dangerous portion of the work. He will first investigate the causes of the recent troubles at Fort Sill, whence he will proceed to the savage tribes in Arizona and New-Mexico.

THE ARMY AND THE INDIANS.

There have been no reports to-day of further Indian troubles, save the attack of a small band upon some isolated soldiers near Fort Fetterman. The department, however, has decided to extend the southern boundary of the Division of the Missouri to the Canadian River, on account of the rapidly-increasing depredations there. Meanwhile the officers on the Plains are beginning to feel the effect of the army reduction law, which prohibits any further enlistments. Several of the officers have complained that the discharges, by reason of expiration of terms of service, will be unusually large in some regiments this Summer. In fact, some companies will be rendered almost useless unless their ranks can be filled by new enlistments. On one of the applications of a Western officer, asking whether the law was obligatory, Gen. Sherman makes the following indorsement:

Of course, I agree with Col. Miles that it is cruel to reduce the companies in actual conflict with the Indians; but the law is compulsory, and I do not see that it admits of a remedy. What he reports is equally true of the army.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS—AGGRESSIONS OF THE WHITES—SANTANTA AND BIG TREE PEACABLE.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Messrs. Hobbs, of Indiana; Earl, of Massachusetts; Taber, of New-York; Rhodes, of Philadelphia, and Johnson, of Cincinnati, members of the Quaker Commission which has control of the Indian policy, and who recently have been to Lawrence, Kan., to examine into the conduct of their agent, J. D. Miles, arrived here yesterday, en route home. They say that from 100 to 150 Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and a few Comanches constitute all the Indians now on the war-path in the South-west, and belonging wholly to wild tribes. The late disturbances and cruelties have grown out of the fact that buffalo-hunters and whisky-sellers have frequently come into the Indian Territory, and after making the Indians drunk have stolen their ponies and escaped, and have otherwise violated the treaty stipulations with these Indians. The chiefs of these tribes have patiently endured these oft-repeated and unredressed wrongs; but some of their ambitious young men, stung by the tardiness of redress, have taken the punishment of these people into their own hands, and have shown much cruelty and committed excesses in return.

The Commissioners say that Santanta and Big Tree, who were so long confined in the Texas Penitentiary, are true to their promises, and maintain a peaceable course in good faith.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON THE INDIANS.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Agent James Irwin, of the Shoshone and Bannock Agency, giving the particulars of the attack upon the Indian camp by Capt. Boles, with Company E, Second Cavalry, on the 2d inst., an account of which has already been telegraphed by Gen. Sheridan to the War Department. Agent Irwin says: "This is no doubt the most punishment they ever received, but they have brought it upon themselves, and richly deserve it. It is hard to tell what may follow. If they can get sufficient reinforcements, they may give us a severe visit before the snow flies. I would respectfully suggest that, in the interest of humanity and civilization, these Indians be compelled to go and live on their reservation."

DISPATCH FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following dispatch was received this morning at the Headquarters of the Army:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 18.

Col. W. D. Whipple:

A small detachment, consisting of a corporal and six men, while guarding a haying party near Fort Fetterman, was attacked by about twenty-five Indians, but sustained no loss.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

The President has accepted the resignation of Lieut. Richard H. Poillon, Twenty-third Infantry, to take effect Aug. 1.

The Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service is ordered to forward 100 recruits to Austin, Texas, for the Fourth Cavalry, and all the disposable colored recruits to the same place, for assignment to the Ninth Cavalry; also, eighty recruits to Fort Dodge, in Kansas, to the Sixth Cavalry.

RECRUITS REQUESTED FOR A FRONTIER REGIMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, of the Fifth Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., has addressed a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, requesting that recruits be assigned to his regiment, so that it shall not have less than 545 enlisted men.

He says, with the exception of three companies on duty at head-quarters, the companies of the regiment are on the Plains, exposed to the usual hardships of frontier service, and five companies are detached from their posts, and on duty against Indians. He submits that it is essential that the maximum per company should be as great as possible; and the maximum of forty men per company, contemplated in the reorganization of the army by the new Army bill, would leave a company very inefficient for the duty which would be actually expected of it on the frontier.

A GENERAL INDIAN WAR ANTICIPATED.

OMAHA, Neb., July 20.—No further information has been received from the Indians. The military authorities are on the alert. Prominent officers and experienced frontiersmen express the opinion that the late raid into Fort Steele indicates what Western people call a general Indian war.

Since the establishment of Fort Steele no Indians have been known to be in its vicinity, and miners north of Rawling's Springs were considered safe that being a country seldom visited by Indians.

A PARTY OF SCOUTS ATTACKED.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 20.—The *News* Austin special says no official details had been received of Major Jones' fight with Indians near Jacksboro. Adjt. Gen. Steele has received advices that on the 9th seventy-five Indians attacked a small party of scouts belonging to Capt. Stevens' and Ickerds' commands. The scouts were so greatly outnumbered that they avoided the encounter.

THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAMPERED BY THE PEACE POLICY.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Bishop Hare will soon proceed to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to resume his investigation of the affairs of those quarters. The permanent garrisoning of the agencies will depend upon the character of his report. There is no information at the War Department showing a combined hostile movement on the part of the Indians. It is said by prominent army officers that the present raids are the usual Summer diversions, not more numerous or widespread than heretofore at this season of the year. The difficulty complained of is the failure generally to discover the depredators, whose movements are extraordinarily quick and in unexpected directions, where troops are not within ready call for assistance; there is no doubt that many of these Indians have left their reservations to commit outrages on the whites, while others have never been on reservations. The military authorities are anxious for the swift punishment of all Indian wrong-doers, but they find themselves checked somewhat by the peace policy. The heads of the War and Interior Departments will soon have a conference on the subject of Indian affairs, and will, it is thought, come to an understanding which will insure harmonious action concerning the present outbreaks.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HENRY WARD BEECHER.

MR. TILTON SAYS HIS STATEMENT IS "UNANSWERABLE"—THE HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION—A LATE SESSION.

The Beecher-Tilton Committee of Inquiry met in secret session at 8 o'clock last evening, at No. 34 Monroe place, Brooklyn, the residence of Mr. Augustus Storrs, a member of the committee. All the members were present, and soon after 8 o'clock Mr. Tilton made his appearance. He brought with him a very long statement containing his charges against Mr. Beecher. At the request of the committee, Mr. Tilton himself read this statement, and then handed it to the committee.

At 11:45 P. M. Mr. Frank D. Moulton called and had a brief interview with Mr. Tilton, and at 12 o'clock the latter gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Moulton, left Mr. Storrs' house. He stated to a TIMES reporter that the committee and himself had agreed to keep the proceedings for the present private, but he said that the statement which he had read was of such a character as to be "unanswerable." No other witnesses were, he said, examined. The reporters sent in a card to the committee, calling their attention to the statement made by Mr. Tilton to the effect that his statement was "unanswerable," and asking if they would give any information on the subject. The committee said they had no reply to give; that other parties were first to be consulted, and they declined to express any opinion on the subject. The impression is that Mr. Tilton has implicated individuals whose testimony must be taken before the Committee can come to any conclusion, and that, whether true or false, they will necessarily call for a reply from Mr. Beecher. Mr. Tilton seemed to be in good spirits, and was evidently pleased with what he termed his "unanswerable statement." A TIMES reporter had an interview with District Attorney Winslow, who is a member of the committee, but he stated that he could give no information whatever regarding the inquiry. At 12:45 A. M. Mr. S. V. White, another member of the committee, came to the door in response to a card from one of the reporters, and he too positively declined to state what action the committee had taken. He could not state at what hour the committee was likely to adjourn. At 1 o'clock this morning they were still in session.

HAVEMEYER'S FRIENDS.

A HANDFULL OF GERMAN WARD POLITICIANS PROTEST AGAINST HIS REMOVAL—THE DEMONSTRATION A COMPLETE FAILURE.

In one of the German morning papers yesterday a call was published for a mass-meeting of the "independent Germans of New-York," to be held in Tompkins square, last night, to defend the Mayor's policy in the administration of the City Government, and to protest against the efforts set on foot to insure his impeachment and removal. No names were attached to the call, but it turned out that the affair was inaugurated by a number of ward politicians and demagogues. The affair last night was a complete fizzle. A platform had been erected in the middle of the square, a band stationed thereon, and by its performance soon gathered a motley crowd, composed of a conglomeration of half-grown boys and men, sightseers and habitual loungers around the square. The meeting was called to order by Henry Herz, who appointed Christian Von Schomberg Chairman, and Max Mueller Secretary. Addresses were delivered by Drs. Frech and Holzeisen, who denounced everybody except Mayor Havemeyer. When the first speaker commenced his essay it began to rain, and the greater part of the crowd dispersed. Dr. Frech, in his address, reminded the parties assembled of the events of Tompkins square on the 13th of January, arguing that the outrages then and there committed in dispersing the workingmen emanated from the same source that instigated the action against the Mayor. The crowd, however, kept extremely cool, notwithstanding these alarming statements. The meeting was then addressed by Henry Herz, and, in conclusion, a string of resolutions were read denouncing the alleged intrigues against the Mayor, and providing that a committee be appointed to present a protest to the Governor against any attempts to impeach or remove Mr. Havemeyer. The appointment of the above-named committee was, however, postponed.

CALIFORNIA.

AN ABUNDANT HARVEST — THE CRUSADE ABANDONED—INVESTIGATING THE VALLEJO RAILROAD SYSTEM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 20.—Reports from all parts of the State represent the harvest as progressing. The yield of grain is abundant, and much larger than that of last season.

San Francisco has donated $20,000 to the Louisiana sufferers. The last installment, $4,000, was forwarded to-day.

The crusaders of Portland, Oregon, have abandoned their efforts. No movement has yet been made for a local option election in that city, and they are waiting the decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the law.

It is understood that investigations are being conducted in this city on the part of German bondholders into the financial condition of what is known as the Vallejo railroad system, and that a revolution will be made in the business which will no doubt redound to the credit of this State. The friends of the Central Pacific Road say that they will attempt to clear their skirts by throwing all the blame on Latham and his associates, who transferred the roads to that company.

Last night, during a heavy fog, the British ship Warrior Queen, in ballast for this port, from New-Holland, ran ashore five miles north of Point Reyes, above this harbor. She will prove a total loss. The Captain and crew have just arrived in the ship's boats, bringing the news of the disaster. No lives were lost.

GLOUCESTER FISHING TRADE.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 20.—During the week ending July 18 only thirty-nine fishing arrivals have been reported; eighteen are from George's Bank, with a catch of 382,000 pounds of Codfish; five from Grand and Western Banks, four with salt Codfish, aggregating 320,000 pounds, and one with Halibut of 40,000 pounds; sixteen from off-shore mackereling, with 2,445 barrels of Mackerel. The market for George's Codfish is firmer, with an advance in prices. Holders are firm at $4 50 per quintal, with $4 25 freely offered and refused. Bank Codfish we quote at $3 25 to $3 50 per quintal, as to quality. Fresh Halibut has been unusually scarce the past week, and commands good prices. Only one fare of Bank arrived, which caused a great advance in prices; sold at 11 cents per pound for white, and 7 cents per pound for gray; last sales of George's at 13 cents per pound for white, and 8 cents per pound for gray. Mackerel—Receipts good for the season; prices rule low; $9 and $10 per barrel for No. 1; $6 50 and $7 per barrel for No. 2; $5 and $6 per barrel for No. 3. Mackerel are much inquired for, and are sold as fast as they arrive. Smoked Halibut, 9 cents per pound. Cod-oil, 60 cents per gallon. Pickled Codfish, $12 per barrel. Pollock—New George's, $2 75 per quintal. Tongues and Sounds, $10 per barrel. Prepared Codfish, 6¼ cents per pound; boneless at 6½ cents per pound.

ANOTHER JAIL-BREAKER.

Information was received at Police Headquarters in Jersey City at a late hour last night that a convict named Rudolph Pahud had escaped from the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill, where he was serving a term of five years for burglary. Pahud is the man who concocted the plot a short time ago to shoot a keeper and liberate all the prisoners. He has been kept in irons since that time. The escaped convict was considered the most hardened criminal in the institution. A vigilant search is being made for him.

DISGRACEFUL DISTURBANCE IN NEWARK, N. J.

About 9 o'clock last night a party of roughs entered the saloon of John King, in Comes Alley, Newark, N. J., and got into a quarrel. They afterward became very boisterous and threw tables, chairs, and glasses around, regardless of results. The police were notified and carried to the place, and after a desperate fight, in which several officers were severely handled, they succeeded in arresting five of the rioters who were safely lodged in jail.

THE POOR SICK CHILDREN.

The piles of luggage, bristling with guns and fishing-rods, to be seen daily at our railroad and steam-boat depots indicate that the severe heat of the past week has given considerable impetus to the Summer exodus from the City. The thermometer rests among the nineties with such indomitable persistency that many who had decided to "fight it out" in the City all Summer have surrendered unconditionally, and decamped to cooler quarters. Hundreds of hard-worked preachers, worn-out teachers, and men of business are now enjoying a delightful season of rest and recuperation. But the number who can afford this luxury is comparatively small. Nineteen-twentieths at least of the City's population are compelled to remain in harness and attend to the duties of home. Thousands of mechanics, clerks, factory girls, and others are obliged to toil all the year round without respite, excepting what is afforded by Sunday, or perhaps a half holiday on Saturday. Then there are the poor mothers with sickly children who are packed into our tenement-houses. The readers of THE TIMES are well aware of the sickness, suffering, and destitution that prevail among this class during the hot Summer months, and it is in their behalf especially that we bespeak the sympathy and aid of those who are prosperous, and can afford to enjoy throughout the hot season the delightful scenery and healthful breezes of the sea-side and the mountains. An impression prevails in many benevolent but unthinking minds that there is little, if any, necessity for out-door relief during the Summer months. A few hours spent among the crowded tenements of the City would effectually dispel that delusion, and reveal a condition of want and sickness that no pen picture can adequately convey. The suspension of public and private benevolence, and the employment at washing and house-cleaning afforded by families who leave the City in Summer, deprive hundreds of poor families of their only means of support at this season of the year.

Since the commencement of "the heated term" there has been an alarming increase of sickness among the poor children of the east side of the City. At the head-quarters of the sick children's relief work of the Children's Aid Society, at No. 327 Rivington street, the applications for physicians and food have quadrupled within the past ten days. From the Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards visitors are daily reporting the most aggravated cases of distress in poor families, induced by protracted sickness among the children. As usual at this season, cholera infantum is carrying off many little ones, whose lives might be saved by prompt medical attendance and proper nourishment. A malignant type of diphtheria has also appeared in several quarters, with scarcely an effort put forth to check its deadly course. Mothers, prevented by their children's sickness from earning anything, have, in many instances, pawned everything in order to procure bread for the family. A poor woman, with a babe in her arms, called at the above bureau yesterday and told a most piteous tale, which was fully verified by subsequent investigation. She is a widow with six children, the oldest only nine years of age. When the children were all well, the oldest girl took care of them while the mother went out washing and scrubbing, and in this way enough was earned to keep them from actual want. But one and another of the children were taken sick, and the poor mother was obliged to stay at home and nurse them. There was now no income, and one by one the household articles were sold or pawned to keep the children from starving, until everything was gone, and the children looked like walking skeletons. One boy was so emaciated that he could scarcely walk. The mother stated that they had had nothing to eat for several weeks but stale bread which some baker sold them for three cents a loaf. This bread, the woman said, was generally moldy, and often so hard that she had to break it with a stone and soak it in water. Of course, no time was lost in relieving this sad case. Nourishing food was ordered, and a physician sent to attend to the children. This is by no means an exceptional case, but is quoted to give some idea of the suffering and distress that prevail at a time when, as we have said, the unthinking conclude that the poor are able to take care of themselves.

The "Sick Children's Fund" has always been popular, and has accomplished much good. During the present year, medical attendance, medicine, and food have been supplied to 860 poor children and 185 parents, while several families have been assisted with their rent and funeral expenses. We feel assured that the simple statement that this noble work is in danger of being retarded from lack of funds will be sufficient to call forth a prompt and generous response from all whose children are well and happy, and who take an interest in the poor and unfortunate children of the city. Donations in aid of this work should be sent to the Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, marked "Sick Children's Fund."

OBITUARY.

G. E. SMITH.

Mr. G. E. Smith, who erected for the late Prof. Morse the first line of telegraph poles in this country, between Washington and Baltimore, in 1844, died at his residence, in Newfield, Me., a few days since, at an advanced age. He was for many years well known in political circles, being active and prominent.

NAPOLEON LANNES, DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Napoleon Lannes, Duc de Montebello, in the seventy-third year of his age. The deceased diplomatist was a son of Marshal Lannes, who perished on the field of Essling. He was born in Paris on the 30th of July, 1801, was created a peer of France by Louis XVIII. in 1815, in consideration of his father's distinguished services, but did not sit in the Luxembourg until after the revolution of July, 1830. At first he appeared to have attached himself to the Legitimist opposition, but afterward inclined toward the new monarchy, and in a great number of debates adopted a conservative policy. He filled a diplomatic position in Copenhagen, was appointed Ambassador to Switzerland in 1836, and in 1838 represented his native country at Naples. He filled the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of April 1, 1839, and on May 12, on the dissolution of that Ministry, resumed his diplomatic position in Italy. In 1844 the deceased Duke was intrusted with the mission of negotiating a marriage between the Duc D'Aumale and the Princess Marie Caroline, of Salerno. On the 9th of May, 1847, he replaced Admiral Mackau in the Ministry of Marine, retired in the revolution of 1848, and, in 1849, was elected to the Legislature by the Department of the Marne. He ceased to take any part in politics for some time after the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1850, but in 1858 accepted the position of Ambassador at St. Petersburg. In October, 1864, he was elevated to the rank of Senator, and on Aug. 30, 1844, received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. The deceased nobleman was also the recipient of numerous foreign orders.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF RAILROAD THIEVES.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—The Police of Brighton District last night made a haul of sixteen railroad thieves. They have been operating considerably on the cars switched on the side tracks.

A STORM AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 20.—During a flooding rain and terrific wind, at 3 P. M., Martin's tobacco warehouse was blown down, and two other buildings were unroofed. The barge Tyng was dismantled in the river, and steamers were torn loose from their moorings. A large number of shade-trees were destroyed, and other damage was done. No person was injured, so far as heard from.

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 20.—The subcommittee, consisting of Sayler and Ward, of the Congressional Investigating Committee on Arkansas Affairs, commenced taking testimony on Saturday. About a dozen witnesses have been examined so far.

VICTORY FOR THE GOLD-BEATERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—The gold-beaters' strike, which has existed here since the 6th inst., has terminated in a victory for the workmen, who will return to work to-morrow at the old rates, against the reduction at which they struck.

THE BOOK TRADE CONVENTION.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 20.—The Book Trade Convention, which commences to-morrow at Put-in Bay, promises to be a large gathering of the trade. The leading houses of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the Western cities will be represented.

A GHOST OR A FRAUD?

"KATIE KING," A SPIRIT WHO REVISITS THE WORLD.

THE REMARKABLE SPIRITUALISTIC MANIFESTATIONS IN PHILADELPHIA—A BEAUTIFUL APPARITION FROM THE OTHER WORLD—KATIE'S SEANCES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 20, 1874.

Next to the intense interest felt in the Ross abduction mystery, the Philadelphia mind is most exercised about "Katie King" and her associates. This lady, of whom we have all heard some very extraordinary, but not remarkably lucid accounts, purports to be the latest crowning wonder and most complete development of the occult science of spiritualism. An inhabitant of spirit land these two or three hundred years, she has "progressed" sufficiently to be able to revisit middle earth in a nineteenth century garb, and whisper bad grammar and nonsense in the ears of the privileged ones admitted to her *séances*.

My own opinion, derived from several interviews, is that she is one part spiritualism and two parts humbug; but as that opinion is quite at variance with the belief of her noble army of followers, numbering several hundreds in Philadelphia, and I know not how many in England, permit me to lay before you the most authentic account obtainable of this newest and highest development of our "knowledge of a future state."

Katie, then, to begin with, is neither a faerie queen nor a "noble dame of high degree," though both these classes of ladies were in their prime at her demise. She comes of a bad lot altogether. Her father, who is even yet obliged to follow her whenever she visits earth and keep a strict eye on her movements, is "John King," better known as "Henry Morgan," one of Capt. Kidd's worthy successors in business in the days before the laws of *meum* and *tuum* had been extended to the Spanish Main. Whether he died as "John King" or "Henry Morgan" I do not know, nor does it matter; he is "John King" now, and Katie is his daughter. Many spirits, we are told by those deepest in their confidence, have aspired to reappear in robes of flesh and filmy muslin; but Katie is the only one who has succeeded in doing so to the alarming extent of stepping boldly out before her audience, sensible to sight and touch, as a healthy, well-developed, and, withal, very fine-looking flesh-and-blood girl; of appearing and disappearing at pleasure, and of carrying with her, when she melts into thin air, not only her corporeal body and her voluminous raiment, but any little trifle of bouquets, fans, jewelry, and other more or less substantial gifts presented to her from time to time by her admirers. Conceive the rapture one experiences in gazing upon features which for centuries have been glowing with immortal youth; in presenting a centennial almanac to one so eminently qualified to use it, and receiving in return a gentle pressure from fingers which have lost none of their magnetism by being laid away since the time of Cromwell. "It is to me," says Dr. Child, Katie's chief apostle to the Philadelphians, "the strongest possible evidence of the immortality of the soul." But why not of muslin dresses and hot-house bouquets as well, Dr. Child does not seem willing to explain.

The first appearance of this remarkable young woman was in London a short time ago, where and when she used a Miss Florence Cook (I think her name was Florence) as a medium, and set some of the most learned scientists half wild about her. Among others, Prof. Crooks, F. R. S., went to investigate and scoff, and remained to believe and champion. After a successful season with Miss Cook, Katie announced that she would appear no more; "her mission was ended, and she was going to a higher sphere"—referring, it would seem, to the United States, for she presently turned up as the familiar spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, mediums of long standing and wide experience, where her manifestations during the season just closed have been spiritually most extraordinary and financially most successful.

There was no furor about the business; no hall was taken or public entertainment given; but the mediums' narrow sitting-room, at No. 50 North Ninth street, was crowded nightly, and sometimes twice of an evening, at a dollar a head, and this, too, in spite of the fact that the public was not only not invited, but not admitted. Only those who could present good testimonials, or were introduced by mutual friends, could gain admission. Among these was your correspondent, who paid his dollar like the rest, and, therefore, feels at liberty to tell all he knows. The house is an old-fashioned, three-story brick, occupied, as to its first floor, by a music store, and as to the rest of it by the Holmes family and the spirits. The *séances* are held in the second story front room, an ordinary apartment, perhaps 18 feet wide by 16 deep, with two windows looking out on Ninth street, and with nothing uncanny about it except the "cabinet," which is made by stretching a dark partition across one corner, thus cutting off a triangular space. The partition reaches to the ceiling, and contains a small door, with a threshold about six inches high. Over the door and about seven feet from the floor is a small pentagonal opening, while another of similar shape but larger size is about a foot lower on the right. This is the aperture at which Katie usually appears. It is about a foot in greatest width and height. The cabinet is hung with loose, dark curtains, and a door at one side, leading to a back room, is boarded over in a manner apparently secure. The audience sit in semicircles facing the cabinet, the inner circle being composed of the most faithful Spiritualists. On one end of this row sits the principal medium, Mrs. Holmes, her husband sometimes taking a chair at the other end, sometimes entering the cabinet and going into a "mesmeric sleep." When your correspondent was present, both mediums remained in full view of the audience during the entire performance. They did not go into a trance, but sat fanning themselves, and laughed and joked like ordinary mortals. One window was closed and darkened and the other remained open. The door was locked and the room dimly illuminated by a coal-oil lamp, with a red shade, which threw upon the scene that roseate tinge so much affected in the spectacular drama. The company being seated, without joining hands, the spirits were invoked through the agency of a small music-box; and when this did not seem to "fetch 'em," the audience sang some familiar melody. It did not appear to matter much what the melody was—sacred or secular, it was all one to them, and they passed from one to the other with the greatest readiness. The only requisite seems to be that the melody should be in a minor key, and tolerably loud. "The better," said some skeptic, "to conceal the creaking of invisible machinery."

After a short overture conducted in this way, Katie appears at the little window above mentioned. She usually begins by thrusting out a white and shapely arm, speedily followed by a pretty face, framed in a mass of black ringlets, and set off by a jaunty Spanish veil, which lies lightly on her head. There is profound silence until she says in a ghostly whisper, "Good evening." The salutation is courteously returned, and then ensues a brisk dialogue of the smallest kind of small talk, interrupted by frequent disappearances and reappearances on the part of the young lady. The tenor of this important communication from the land of the hereafter is about as follows:

"Good evening, Katie."

"Good evening."

"Are you alone this evening?"

"No. Father is here, and Gen. Rawlings; but they can't materialize to-night."

"Katie, Mr. Owen (Robert Dale Owen) is here, don't you want to speak to him?"

"Why, of course, stoopid—Good evening, Father Owen."

Mr. Owen bows, and says: "Will you have this bouquet, Katie?"

"Of course I will," says Katie, and reaches her hand for it. It is given her and she disappears with it, but presently returns and gives it to somebody to hold for her.

"Katie, can you come out for us to-night?"

"I'll try, but it's very warm and very hard to materialize."

Katie accordingly disappears, and the singing is resumed. Presently the door of the cabin opens slowly. I sat directly opposite the opening, but could see nothing until it was well ajar; then a white figure seemed to grow out of the darkness within, and Katie stepped forward gracefully, took two or three steps into the room, and retired, closing the door after her by lifting her hand to the latch. She was dressed in a somewhat theatrical costume of pure white, which flowed to her feet and seemed to be of a fine kind of muslin. The sleeves were loose and flowing, and as she waved her hands in the stereotyped style of the stage sylph, the sleeves fell away to the shoulder, displaying a pair of perfect arms which might well arouse the envy of any earthly belle. Her figure was full and round, and her face was beautiful in outline and expression, with a complexion so clear and transparent that it either seemed to, or actually did, shine with a mild radiance. In her hand she held a fresh bouquet, and a dagger-fan given her at some former *séance* was stuck in her girdle, while on her neck sparkled a silver cross, also a present, suspended from what was said to be a necklace of diamonds. She came and went several times, touching with her hand a number of the audience—among them your correspondent. It was the soft, gentle, magnetic touch of a woman; but the hand that gave it was cool and dry, notwithstanding the furnace-like heat of that closed cabinet. She reclaimed her bouquet, kissed a young lady who was one of her dearest followers, and on one occasion seated herself, with much apparent difficulty, and remained for some moments in full view of the audience.

But the most wonderful part was still to come. "Katie," said Mrs. Holmes, "can you disappear with the door open to-night?" "I'll try," said Katie; and presently she came again, and while the door stood wide open she gradually faded away, seeming to retire slowly into the depths of a space only just large enough to hold her at the first. The bouquets, and all other material substances about her, disappeared at the same time, and when nothing was left but the hem of her white dress shimmering on the floor, she came again, seeming to gather herself from thin air, and to grow, like a forming cloud, more and more distinct, until she again stood in mortal guise before a delighted audience.

Naturally, you will ask for the solution of the mystery. I have none to give. There are, or seems to be, a solid floor beneath, a solid ceiling above, a solid wall on one side, a solidly-closed door on the other. Skeptics have taken the cabinet to pieces; committees, including some of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, have investigated in every way; one would think that no mortal could disappear, even through an acknowledged opening, as readily as Katie King does, without being seen by some of the audience, gazing, as they do, point blank through the open door; both mediums are ignorant people, of low ideas and seemingly of quite too little intelligence to play a trick as delicate as this, and yet this counterfeit presentment is a wonderfully accurate imitation of flesh and blood, and I'll vow that the bouquet of flowers and the brown paper wrapped round their stems came from no heavenly green-house and grocery, and in spite of the music and of Mrs. Holmes' sudden cough, we did hear what sounded very like the creaking of secret machinery on two occasion, and we did see, last Saturday night, the petals of flowers lying in the hall and on the third-story stairs, and the petals were wonderfully like those which adorned a huge boquet which was that evening handed to Katie King, and disappeared with her. It may be that this is all right. It may be that the noise of the machinery was only the groaning of John King's guilty conscience. It may be that Katie chose to take her return flight by way of the attic stairs and the trap-door in the roof. It may be that we have been entertaining and entertained by angels unawares. But if it is so, if spirits may revisit earth only to talk nonsense, if they can do nothing but prattle and look pretty, and can impart no information of man'atate, either present or future, then it seems to me that Spiritualism is a fraud of the biggest kind, and that the spirits would do much better to stay at home and let us form for ourselves other views of the hereafter than that which must regard it as simply an asylum for feeble-minded ghosts.

SAD HOMICIDE IN NEW-JERSEY.

An inquest was commenced yesterday in the case of John Monahan, who died from injuries received on Wednesday last. The inquiry revealed a homicide which would probably not have been discovered but for the persistence of the father and mother of the victim. The facts are that on the afternoon of Wednesday last Monahan was working in a hay field near Madison, N. J., in company with John Guerin, William Hall, John O'Donald, and Frank Dunlavey, when he became involved in a quarrel with Guerin. The two men clinched, when Monahan suddenly called out, "he has stabbed me with a fork," and fell to the ground. His companions immediately ran to his assistance, and on picking him up found that the tines of the fork had entered his left breast close to the shoulder. The wound being very slight and scarcely perceptible, the men agreed not to say anything about it. When Dunlavey went home to supper he said to his family that it was necessary for him to go back to the field, as he had left Monahan there suffering very severely from cramps. Monahan's father and mother heard of their son's illness and started for the field. When they reached there they found the dying man lying on the ground with O'Donald and Dunlavey supporting him on either side, while Hall stood near by. When the aged couple made their appearance the three men slunk away into the woods. Monahan was just able to recognize his parents, and exclaiming, "Mother, I've done my last day's work," fell backward on the ground and expired. Guerin and the other men reported in Madison that Monahan died from cramps caused by drinking ice water. A post mortem showed that the tines of the fork had penetrated both lungs, and that internal hemorrhage had caused death. Guerin, Hall, Dunlavey, and O'Donald were lodged in the Morristown Jail, Guerin as principal and the others as accessories.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

François Ernest Henri Baron Chabaud-Latour, who has just been appointed Minister of the Interior of France, was born at Nimes on the 25th of January, 1804. His father was a man of distinction, who for a number of years was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1820 he graduated from the *Ecole Polytechnique* at the head of his class, and chose the profession of arms. In 1827 he became a Captain. After a sojourn in Russia, he took part in an expedition to Algiers, and was awarded the Cross of the Legion of Honor. During the years 1832 and 1833, he was engaged in the construction of the fortifications around Paris, and was made chief officer of ordnance on the staff of the Duke of Orleans. He became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1837, and in 1845 was promoted to the position of Colonel. Eight years after ward he received his commission as General of Brigade, and did duty as Commander in Chief in Algiers. In 1857 he was promoted to be General of Division, and in 1869 was placed in the reserve force. Under the last Emperor he was Imperial Counsel of Public Instruction, and a member of the Central Council of the Reformed Church Societies. He is a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

ON TRIAL FOR BIGAMY.

The second trial of James Coughlan, of Hoboken, on an indictment charging him with bigamy, was commenced yesterday in the Hudson County, N.J., Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Bedle presiding. The first trial, before Judge Hoffman, which took place about a year ago, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. Wife No. 1, *nee* Willisea Stevens, claims that she was married to Coughlan by Rev. Mr. Cookman, of New-York, and in proof of her assertion, produces the marriage certificate, besides the record of the marriage in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, in New-York. After living with her nearly two years in New-York, he married a young lady named Wright, in Hoboken. The defendant admits the second marriage, but denies the first. He is a Hoboken contractor, and has been wealthy, but it is said that the litigation he has been involved in has cost him at least $30,000. A jury was sworn and the court adjourned until this morning.

THE WASHINGTON GRAYS RIFLE CLUB.

Last night there was a meeting held by the Eigth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Armory in Twenty-third street. Col. George D. Scott presided, and Capt. Richard O. Young acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to organize a regimental rifle club, and the project was well received by the members of the regiment, more than fifty names being subscribed before the meeting was adjourned. Mr. Baker McKenna, the military outfitter in Grand street, presented the regiment with a very handsome silver medal, to be shot for by the club. It must be won three times before it becomes the property of the winner.

JUDGE SUTHERLAND'S DECISION.

A lad named Bernard McClosky, committed to the Work-house by Justice Murray on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by the boy's father, was taken before Judge Sutherland in the Court of General Sessions on certiorari yesterday, in accordance with the recent decision of Judge Lawrence, making the writs returnable in the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland said the Justice only certified the cause of the boy's detention, not the proceedings. Probably a custom had grown up among the Police Magistrates of considering the act of the Legislature as giving them a right, without investigation, of sending offenders to the Penitentiary on the strength of general allegations, but this was decidedly illegal. There was nothing to show that proof had been taken, and there was nothing to show that it had not, and he should dismiss the writ. The proper remedy was a common law certiorari and not a statutory one. The lad was then remanded.

WORKING GIRLS' PICNIC.

SEVEN HUNDRED YOUNG WOMEN VISIT ROCKAWAY YESTERDAY—A PLEASANT DAY AND SAFE RETURN.

Under the auspices of the lady managers of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society, of this City, some 700 working women went, yesterday, on an excursion to Rockaway Beach. The day was most favorable for the inauguration of the first of a series of excursions which will, it is hoped, confer much benefit upon a most deserving class of the community. The managers of the Free Training Schools for Women aim at effecting a much-needed reform among the working women of this City by imparting to those who must depend upon their own exertions for a livelihood the necessary knowledge to attain this object. Although it is but little more than eighteen months since Mrs. Hodges, assisted by Miss Corson and other benevolent ladies, formed the association, over 4,000 industrious women have already received a knowledge of sewing, housekeeping, cooking, and other useful branches of industry in the schools, and have in every instance been provided with profitable employment. Every day the necessity is felt for extending the sphere of usefulness in which these ladies are zealously engaged, and, under the able management of Mrs. Hodges, everything is being done which the resources of the association will permit. It was felt that an excursion to some of the various suburban resorts would be a great benefit to the pupils in connection with the schools, and no sooner was this intention announced than generous offers were made to assist in the work. Messrs. Hillyer, Lewis, and Smith, proprietors of the commodious steamer Twilight, offered to place their boat at the service of the society free of expense, and Mr. Henry Eckert, proprietor of the Neptune House, at Rockaway Beach, with Messrs. Failing & Remsen, of the Sea Side House, and Mr Hammill generously offered to provide a free bath and a clam chowder for the girls. The offer was accepted, and yesterday the excursion was made to this popular watering place. The boat left the pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, North River, at 9 o'clock. Badges were distributed some days previous, without which no person was admitted to the boat. The Governor's Island Band was engaged for the trip, and Officers Clark, Sheldon, Munier, Hunt, and Hitchcock, of Capt. Leary's command, City Hall, were in attendance. Drs. Mrs. S. H. Brayton, Mrs. Mary H. Everett, and Mrs. A. E. Griffiths accompanied the excursion, but there was little need of the healing art during the day. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney, of this City, who has taken a deep interest in the working of the association, was also present. Mrs. Hodges, Miss Corson, Miss Fletcher, and Miss Vogel never seemed tired of promoting the comfort of the girls. On the downward trip refreshments were served to all on board, and after a pleasant sail their destination was reached. About 200 disembarked at the first landing, opposite the Neptune House. The remainder of those on board were landed on the second and third piers. The bathing-boxes at the first and second landings, owned by Mr. Eckert and Messrs. Failing & Remsen, were at once placed at the disposal of the excursionists, and very soon all were enjoying a lu

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION OF THE CAUSES OF THE PREVALENCE OF THE DISEASE IN A PORTION OF MICHIGAN.

At a recent special meeting of the Michigan State Board of Trade a committee of two was appointed to visit Petersburg, in Monroe County, that State, and collect evidence concerning the prevalence of an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis reported to prevail in that place. One member of the committee was unable to make the examination on account of ill health, and the duty was performed by Dr. Baker, Secretary of the Board, and he has since made a detailed report of the facts which he has been able to collect. He said that he collected evidence concerning seventy-seven cases of unusual sickness, thirty-three cases having occurred at or near the village of Dundee, thirty-seven cases at or near the village of Petersburg, two cases at or near the village of Deerfield, and five cases at or near the village of Blissfield. The four villages mentioned are all located on the banks of the River Raisin. The water of the river is quite turbid, and at each point there is a mill-dam, and there is an odor arising from the water as it pours over the dams. All along the river in this vicinity are many bayous, which are under water when the river is high, and dry when the river is low. The prevailing diseases of these localities are intermittent and remittent fevers. Dr. Baker was unable to fix upon any local cause to account for the epidemic. The epidemic had not prevailed in this locality for several years, although isolated cases had appeared during the past year. This epidemic began March 3, at Petersburg, and visited Dundee March 7. Most of the cases at Dundee occurred in March and April, while nearly all of the cases at Petersburg were in April and May. This village is the site of an old Indian burying ground, and the present cemetery is within the village limits. An analysis of the best water to be obtained shows it to be contaminated with organic matter, and the results of animal decomposition. The doctor presented a table giving names, sex, age, date of being taken sick, day of death after attack, and day of convalescence after being attacked. Eighteen of these cases occurred in March, 23 in April, 28 in May, and 5 in June. Out of the first half of the cases 29 were males and 7 were females, while of the last half only 11 were males and 27 were females. Out of 77 cases 25 proved fatal, or 32.46 per cent. of death to cases. Eleven out of 23 died on or before the fourth day of the disease, 13 out of 23 on or before the fifth day, 16 out of 23 on or before the sixth day, and 19 out of 23 on or before the seventh day. The patients generally, before the attack, complained for about twenty-four hours of being tired and lame, of pain in the back of the head and down the spine. It generally began with a chill, or cold stage. A few cases were taken as suddenly as if knocked down. Vomiting was a prominent symptom before and after the cold stage. About one half of the cases were rational throughout the attack, but some had violent delirium from the start. There was great tenderness of the body, especially over the deep nerves given off from the spinal column. In many cases the head was thrown back, sometimes to one side, and in some cases the eyes were affected with squint, divergent and convergent. The pupils of the eyes were usually dilated, with loss of power to wink. Copper-colored spots appeared upon the body in many cases. Careful study of the local conditions actually found in connection with this epidemic, such as those of soil, sewerage, sources of malaria, and general and private sanitary conditions, does not reveal evidence of any influence capable of acting on the human system through the atmosphere, and which appeared to be so different from those in other localities where this disease did not exist, as to warrant the belief in its being the cause of this epidemic. In his review of epidemics, Dr. Baker stated that there are certain facts which point strongly to some poison in the food as the cause of epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. In France, Ireland, and in the United States at different times, this disease was principally confined to garrisons and detachments of troops. In the years 1837 to 1842 the disease attacked the French troops, and in two instances while they were serving in Italy and Algiers. In one instance the troops of a particular regiment suffered, although scattered about in different localities. It was quite probable that the commissary supply of that regiment was the same for all its several detachments, and possibly the same as furnished to those garrisons at home and abroad which suffered from this disease. Dr. Richardson, of London, has suggested that the disease may be caused from some fungus disease of the wheat similar to smut in rye. Several serious epidemics of a disease in some respects similar to this have occurred in France and other countries, which were believed to be due to that cause; and experiments in this country as long ago as 1821, show that grain vitiated in this manner is capable of producing diseases of an extensive and violent description. The effects of ergot of rye on human beings, in the quantity of half a drachm or a drachm, occasions nausea and vomiting, and in still larger doses produces a sense of weight and pain in the head, giddiness, dilation of the pupils, delirium, stupor, and even death. The ergot of wheat is more active than the ergot of rye, and retains its properties longer. Its worst effects are not produced by a single large dose, but by continued small doses. Dr. Baker found the flour used in the locality of the epidemic was made from wheat raised in the vicinity, and that the crop of last year contained much more smut than usual. The disease is closely allied to tetanus, hydrophobia, strychnia, and other vegetable and animal poisons affecting the nervous system and the circulation of blood in the smaller blood vessels. The fact that the cause of this disease has not been discovered is good evidence that it is not connected with any of the secondary articles of food. If connected with food, the probabilities are greatly in favor of its being found in connection with flour, for no other article is so distributed as to account for the distribution of the disease.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

DESCENDANTS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY TRAITOR.

The Albany *Argus* gives the following concerning the descendants of Benedict Arnold:

Arnold married April 8, 1779, Margaret, daughter of Judge Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania, and died in 1801, having had issue as follows:

1. Edward Shippen Arnold, Lieutenant Sixth Bengal Cavalry, and Paymaster at Muttra, died at Singapore, India, 13th December, 1813.
2. Jas. Robertson Arnold, Lieutenant General, K. H. and K. C., married in Virginia, daughter of Bartlett Goodrich, Esq., of Saling Grove, Essex, which lady died 14th July, 1852. He died 1834.
3. George Arnold, Lieutenant Colonel Second Bengal Cavalry, married Anne Brown, and died in India, 1st November, 1828.
4. William Fitch Arnold, of whom hereafter.
5. Sophia Matilda Arnold, married to Col. Pownall Phipps, of the East Indian Army, (related to the Earl of Mulgrave's family,) and died 1828.

The above-mentioned William Fitch Arnold, the youngest son of the traitor, and the only one of his sons who left issue, was born 25th June, 1794. He was a Captain in the Nineteenth Lancers, and married 19th May, 1819, Elizabeth Cecilia, only daughter of Alexander Ruddach, of the Island of Tobago, Captain in the Royal Navy, and had issue as follows:

1. Edward Gladwin Arnold, of whom hereafter.
2. William Trail Arnold, born 23d October, 1826, Captain Fourth Regiment, killed at Sebastopol, 5th May, 1855.
3. Margaret Stewart Arnold, married to Rev. Robert H. Rogers.
4. Elizabeth Sophia Arnold, married to Rev. Bryant Burgess.
5. Georgiana Phipps Arnold, married to Rev. John Stephenson.
6. Louisa Russell Arnold, married to Rev. J. Cecil Rogers.
7. Capt. William Fitch Arnold, died November 7, 1846.

The above-mentioned Edward Gladwin Arnold, the eldest son of Capt. William Arnold, and the present head of the family, is a clergyman of the Established Church of England. He is Rector of Barrow, in Cheshire, and was born April 25, 1823; married April 27, 1852, Charlotte Georgiana, eldest daughter of Lord Henry Cholmondeley (a younger son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley,) and had issue as follows:

1. Edward Cholmondeley Arnold, born Dec. 15, 1854.
2. William Henry Arnold, born March 23, 1856; midshipman Royal Navy.
3. Charles Lowther Arnold, born Dec. 28, 1859.
4. Henry Abel Arnold, born April 5, 1861.
5. Arthur Seymour Arnold, born 24th April, 1865.
6. Herbert Tollemachel Arnold, born April 5, 1867.
7. Maria Elizabeth Arnold.
8. Emma Charlotte Georgiana Arnold.
9. Mabel Caroline Frances Arnold.

The estate and seat of the family is Little Missenden Abbey, Buckinghamshire, a property which had previous to the reformation belonged to the church. Arnold received from the British Government several grants of land in Canada, one of them being situated near what is now the City of Toronto; this, after being held by the family for a long series of years, has recently become of great value. The present Edward Gladwin Arnold inherited it from his father, who came into possession of it on the death of his elder brother, Gen. James Robertson Arnold. Whatever may have been the failing of Arnold, there is no denying the fact that his sons and grandsons were high-minded and honorable men.

SOLUTION OF A FISH STORY.

For some time, says the Montreal *Witness*, the aboriginal inhabitants of the rural village of St. Regis have had their peace of mind disturbed and memories brought to the surface of the superstitious times when their fathers feared the Manitou, by the sudden appearance on the surface of the river of a great sea monster. Many were the floating rumors regarding the size and variety of this floating leviathan. Although many doubted these stories, three white braves fitted out an expedition to capture the intruder. Starting with the early dawn, and arriving safe at the scene of action, they patiently awaited the appearance of the foe. But he was not so easily caught, for he did not show himself during the whole of that day to the anxious watchers. Night came, and yet the watchers were at their post. When the lonely hours of midnight began to wane and patient waiting was almost exhausted, lo! his head appears, but he was too quick to be caught, for ere the weapon of death had reached its destination he sank to his watery retreat. Again, toward morning he rises; the harpooner is at his post, the cold steel is driven home, and the prize secured. But oh! what a disappointment; nothing but an old ash log was at the end of the harpoon. For forty years the sawdust and other refuse from a saw-mill has been carried down by the current, and, deposited in this haunted spot, has accumulated to the depth of 100 feet or so. The lower stratum decomposing, a gas is generated which rushes to the surface in a great volume, forcing up old logs, mud, and other refuse from the bottom, and causing the water around to boil, appearing to the impressible minds of the Indians like an enormous fish lashing the water with his tail. Thus has this gaseous moving of the waters moved the people's minds with such dread that they would not even venture near their native stream to get water with which to quench their thirst, and perhaps wisely, so long as it is charged with the emanations of rotten sawdust.

EXPLORING EXPEDITIONS.

WHAT THE WHEELER AND HAYDEN PARTIES INTEND TO DO.

The Denver (Colorado) *News* gives in concise form interesting information concerning the Wheeler exploring expedition. The expedition, it says, will divide at Pueblo in three portions, each of which, however, will be governed by the same interest of adding to the geographical knowledge of the south-western portion of Colorado Territory and the northern portion of New-Mexico. The portion of country to which the attention of the expedition will be especially directed is the vicinity of San Juan and the Canadian, recently the centre of Indian forays. The expedition is commanded by Lieut. Geo. M. Wheeler, of the United States Engineer Corps. Lieut. C. W. Whipple is second in command, with six civilian assistants. This will form the body of the three divisions mentioned above; the other two will each be divided in half, forming four distinct parties, respectively commanded by Lieut. Wm. S. Marshal, of the Engineers, Second Lieut. Rogers Birnie, First Lieut. P. M. Price, Corps of Engineers, and Second Lieut. S. E. Blunt, each with a number of civilian assistants. Besides these, there are two astronomical parties. One is under John H. Clark, astronomer, with one assistant at the observatory, at Ogden, Utah, and the second, in charge of Dr. F. L. Kampf, with two assistants, will determine the astronomical coordinates at Las Vegas and Cimarron, Julesburg, and the crossing of the Union Pacific by the one-hundredth meridian. While these attend to the heavens, another party, consisting of Prof. E. D. Cope, paleontologist and naturalist, and Dr. H. C. Yarrow, who has charge of the natural history branch of the survey, and one assistant, will search in the valleys of the Canadian, Rio Grande, San Juan and other rivers for specimens that will add to that branch of human knowledge. The different parties will extend their researches as far into the Fall as the season will permit.

THE HAYDEN PARTY.

The Hayden Exploring Expedition will soon be in the field. Prof. Hayden, geologist in charge, who has supervision of the general formation of the country, overseeing the district surveys of his various assistants, was expected to arrive in Denver about the 20th, and immediately take the field with a party of his own. Mr. James Stevenson, executive manager of the expedition, and his assistant, Mr. Robert Adams, Jr., have been there for some time past, and have been active in completing preparations for the start. The expedition will be divided into six divisions, which will occupy the greater portion of western Colorado. One party, under charge of Mr. A. D. Wilson, with Dr. Endlick as geologist, Mr. Rhoda as assistant topographer, and Mr. Gallup as barometrical observer, has already taken the field. The party went by rail to Colorado Springs, and will move from thence into the San Juan country, making Del Norte the base of supplies. The section adjoining the San Juan district on the north will be surveyed by a party under charge of Mr. Henry Gannett. The geologist of this division is Dr A. C. Peale. There will also be in the party a number of scientific assistants. Los Pinos Agency has been designated as the base of supplies, and the country to the westward, including the Ute reservation and the valley of the Gunnison, will be thoroughly explored. Another party, in charge of Mr. A. Marvin, and consisting of Mr. Ladd, topographer, and Mr. Chauvenais, assistant, with several naturalists, will work westward from Middle Park, with White River Agency for their head-quarters. Mr. James T. Gardner, as chief topographer of the survey, has supervision of the entire district topography, as worked up by his assistants, and conducts the triangulation of the whole region surveyed. A special party, R. Beckler, topographer, in charge, with a number of assistants, will have unrestricted range of the country, and will complete some work which was left unfinished from last year. A number of eminent scientists, representing geology, paleontology, and natural history, will work up regions of special interest, always operating conformably to the plans of the main expedition. The survey will be vigorously prosecuted until the cold weather sets in.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE POUND.

A correspondent of the Keeseville (N. Y.) *Republican* tells this: "Many years ago I visited 'Isola Bella,' the country residence of the late Col. Ireland. Among many objects of interest were two handsome Newfoundland dogs, named Nero and Pedro. Nero, like his famous namesake, had a savage disposition, and was usually kept chained; but Pedro's bright eyes and honest face showed a more gentle nature, and the Colonel related several anecdotes of his wonderful sagacity. The following I thought the most remarkable: One very cold day in December of the previous year, his two servants took a small boat and went over to Schroom village on an errand. It was nearly dark when they started to return, and ice had already begun to form on the lake. It increased in strength and thickness so rapidly that when about half way from the shore it stopped the boat, and they could proceed no further. They broke the ice with the paddles a short distance, but it thickened so fast, and their hands were so benumbed by the intense cold, that they soon gave up, utterly powerless to help themselves, and seemingly beyond the reach of human assistance. In the meantime, they had been seen from the island, and the Colonel and his household had gathered on the shore trying to devise some means of helping them. Pedro was there, too, and exhibited by looks and actions as much interest as any one. Some men had been at work during the day near where they were standing, and had carelessly left an ax lying near the water's edge. Pedro, without a word being said to him, went and brought the ax and laid it at the Colonel's feet, then looked up inquiringly in his face. It occurred to him in an instant what to do; pointing to the ax and then to the persons in the boat, he told the dog to take it and go. He immediately took it between his teeth and started, the ice breaking beneath his feet at every step. But as he advanced it grew thicker and stronger, until it bore him, and he finally reached the boat, crept in and laid himself down, while they buried their half-frozen fingers in his soft curly hair until they were warm, then took the ax and cut their way through the ice to the island, thankful to have been saved from a fearful death."

ARSENICAL WALL-PAPERS.

At a late meeting of the Michigan State Board of Health, Dr. R. C. Kedzie, from the Committee on Poisons, presented a book of specimens of arsenical wall-papers, gathered from various sources, which he had inscribed "Shadows from the Walls of Death." In presenting this subject, Dr. Kedzie stated that the case of Dr. B., mentioned in the paper published in the report of the Secretary of the State Board of Health, was too recent to pronounce decisively on the effects of removal of the poisonous wall-paper. But sufficient time has now elapsed to show the effect of such removal. Dr. B. and his boys have entirely recovered from the obscure and unpleasant affections with which they were afflicted while occupying a room whose walls were covered with arsenical wall-paper. Mrs. J., of Saginaw, had been an invalid for some time while occupying a room papered with wall-paper having figures of a light green color. She particularly observed an increase of her unpleasant symptoms after sweeping and dusting her rooms. She traveled for her health, and always received benefit by absence from home, only to relapse upon her return to her room. Attention was called to the wall paper as a possible source of her sickness, and on analysis it was found to contain arsenic equal to one-half a grain of arsenious acid to the square foot of surface. The paper was at once removed from the room and she recovered her health. It is remarkable that so small an amount to the square foot of surface should have produced such decided symptoms of arsenical poisoning. It shows how dangerous the material is, even when present in small quantities. Mr. H., a prominent lawyer at Mason, had his house papered with wall-paper of a beautiful pattern, containing a considerable amount of green. Mrs. H. and the children soon after became feeble in health, for which there was no apparent reason. His attention was directed to the arsenical green in his wall-paper as a possible cause of this ill health, by examining the Report of the State Board of Health. The wall-paper was tested for arsenic, and this substance was found present. The paper was immediately removed, and Mr. H. reports that they are all better, and that Mrs. H. has recovered her usual health. A case was reported from Jackson County where a child died under circumstances which led to the belief that it had been poisoned by arsenic. Samples of wall-paper were sent to Dr. Kedzie for analysis, and one sample contained 1.16 grains to the square foot of surface. The paper containing the greatest amount of arsenic was put on the room adjoining the child's room last Spring. Dr. Kedzie recommended that such a book of specimens should be placed in the public libraries, in order that a public opinion may be created that will drive these deadly shadows from the homes of our people.

HOW NEW-ORLEANS CARRIES BRICKS.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "After all, we don't believe this thing of taking all sorts of work away from the negro will do exactly. If you pass along the new Hibernia Hall, now in course of erection, you will observe sundry stalwart Africans with piles of bricks upon their heads, skimming up ladders in the lightest and most agile style. White men couldn't do that; could they? If you were to walk under that ladder while a white man was going up with seventeen bricks on his head, you would probably go down with several of those bricks on your head. As it is you take your chances with that calm confidence of mind and tranquility of spirit which your knowledge of the negro's phrenological formation inspires. All of which convinces us that there are certain branches of labor wherein we cannot dispense with Sambo."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Business for the week began at the Exchange yesterday Monday, July 20, with the following transactions, viz.: Hugh N. Camp sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, the lot, 25 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, 100 feet east of Eighth avenue to Orville D. Ackerman, the plaintiff in the legal action, for $2,500.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Allen L. Smidt, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 24 by 96, No. 265 East Fourth street, north side, 263 85-100 feet east of Avenue B, to Ernest Ohl, for $2,000 over mortgage and interest amounting to $1,650. Total, $3,650.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned the foreclosure sale of the premises No. 41 Park street, between Pearl and Duane streets, to Sept. 16.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale under the direction of Wm. Blakie, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 24.7 by 75, on the east side of First avenue, 25 feet north of Forty-first street.

By Lespinasse & Fiedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Geo. Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 356.3 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of house and lot on north side of Twentieth street, 53.6 feet west of Sixth avenue.

The six unfurnished brown-stone houses and lots on the north-west corner of Lexington avenue and Sixty-ninth street, will be sold by R. V. Harnett, on Friday next, July 24, by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of William Baird, Esq., Assignee.

BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 18, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, to the Department of Buildings, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Orchard street, No. 181, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; Daniel Jaeger, owner.

Sixtieth street, north side, 350 feet west of Tenth avenue, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 63; S. Gaytor, owner.

Avenue A, No. 206, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25.9 by 75; Louis Schuverer, owner.

West 59th street, No. 216, one brown-stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 25 by 65, estimated cost $60,000; Duggins & Crossmere, owners.

Kingsbridge road, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third street, one frame dwelling, two stories, 18 by 44; Samuel Joyce, owner.

Eighth avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25.5 by 52; William Puck, owner.

Thirty-ninth street, north side, 160 feet west of Seventh avenue, one brick church and hospital, two stories, 44.6 by 35; Society of St Vincent De Paul, owner.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 250 feet east of Willis avenue, one brick second-class dwelling; Anastasia Butler, owner.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 315 feet west of Third avenue, one brick factory, one story, 16 by 40; Jonathan Hanson, owner.

Elton avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, Morisiana, brick store and tenement, three stories, 21 by 50; John Paul, owner.

Estimated cost of the ten buildings enumerated and described, $136,800.

Unsafe Buildings.

Third avenue, No. 995, unsafe rear wall; Hugh Newman, owner.

Third avenue, No. 993, unsafe rear wall; Hugh Newman, owner.

Third avenue, No. 991, unsafe rear wall; Hugh Newman, owner.

Cedar street, No. 49, unsafe foundations and walls; E. B. Booth, agent.

Downing street, No. 17, in a generally dangerous and unsafe condition; Alex. Eagleson, owner.

Washington street, Nos. 502, 504, and 506, unsafe floor beams and stair leaders; Chas. Olmstead, owner.

West Nineteenth street, No. 430, unsafe front wall; estate of Washington Smith, owner.

Grand street, No. 53, unsafe west gable wall; Mr. West, owner.

Grand street, No. 56, generally unsafe; Mr. West, owner.

Greenwich street, Nos. 390 and 392, unsafe front wall; Geo. T. Mickers, owner.

Clinton street, No. 63, unsafe wall under first flight of stairs; Wm. Bennett, owner.

Seventh avenue, No. 245, unsafe south gable wall; C. P. Shurragar, owner.

Nos. 619 to 637 East Sixth street, unsafe front wall and girder; David Jones, owner.

Avenue A, No. 298, dangerously unsafe generally; Anna Kassaner, owner.

Third avenue, No. 997, unsafe rear wall; Luke D. Dolan, owner.

First avenue, No. 597, unsafe rear wall; Hill, Cole & Gray, owners.

First avenue, No. 599, unsafe rear wall; Hill, Cole & Gray, owners.

Mulberry street, No. 138, unsafe generally; Joseph Dowling, owner.

Chatham street, No. 81, unsafe chimney; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

Tenth avenue, east side, 22 feet south of Sixtieth street, unsafe chimney; Banks Bros., owners.

Laurence street, 48 feet west of Tenth avenue, unsafe chimney; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

Laurence street, north side, 132 feet west of Tenth avenue, unsafe chimney; Martin Boll, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JULY 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 lot, 25x99.11, on the s. s. of 129th st., 100 ft. e. of 8th av.	$2,500

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, 24 x96, No. 265 4th st., n. s., 263 85-100 ft. e. of Avenue B.	$3,650

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 18.

Arcularious pl., n. s., 93.5 ft. e. of Grand av., 25 x100—Morrisania	$1,000
Broome st., s. s., 40 ft. w. of Pitt st., 20x60—½ part	3,500
16th st., No. 348, s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x 100.5; 2d av., n. e. cor 30th st., 25x100, rear lot, adjoining above on n. s., being 80 ft. e. of 2d av. and 25 ft. n. of 8th st., 25x20	1,000
56th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x100.5	400
70th st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x100.5	34,100
108th st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100	2,200
115th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.10	16,000
118th st., s. s., 269 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.10	8,500
206th st., centre line and centre line Andrews av., runs n. 180 ft. xe. 130 ft. xs. 180 ft. xw. 130 ft., (Twenty-fourth Ward)	4,077
Clinton av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 2d st.; runs s. 172.1 ft. to n. s. Grand av.; thence w. 79 9; thence n. 144.10 ft. to Clinton av.; thence e. 75 ft. to Woodlawn Heights	1,200
Sedgwick av., e. s., 411.3 ft. n. of 305th st.; runs e. 263.1 to centre Ridge av.; thence n. 173.7; thence w. 266 to Sedgwick av.; thence s. 62.9; (Twenty-fourth Ward)	7,659

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Canal st., No. 139, s. w. s., 120.1 ft. n. w. of Vestry st.; runs s. w. 64; thence s. 17 to Vestry st.; thence w. 25; thence n. 25.4; thence n. e. 73.8 to Canal st.; thence 25	$40,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 37½, 9 11-12 years, per year	$1,500
56th st., No. 365, 2,5-6 years, per year	1,500

QUEER HISTORY OF A STORY.

Some ten years ago, says the Boston *Advertiser*, Miss Muloch wrote a story for an English magazine, which was so good that it was copied into *Harper's Monthly*. It was forgotten in English sooner than it deserved, but a Frenchman kept his eye on it. Two or three years ago he translated it, changed the names, and appended his own signature to it; and the *Revue* accepted and printed it. A reader of the *Revue* retranslated it from the French for *Every Saturday*, in which it was published with something of a flourish before the real origin of the story was discovered. It is a curious circumstance that another reader of the *Revue* in a New-England city also translated it, with a new change of names, and sent it to an editor of this city as an original story!

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 EAST, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSTON st., plot 50 by 100—To lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

RICH FARMING LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

Now for Sale very Cheap!

TEN YEARS' CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.

SEND FOR "THE PIONEER,"

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, a NEW NUMBER just published, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad, Omaha, Neb.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, RYE BEACH.—FOR sale, to close an estate, thirty-five acres of upland in the immediate vicinity of the beach, containing a number of building sites, commanding magnificent views of the Sound. Inquire of C. MINOR & D. R. JAQUES, No. 25 Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET AT PIEDMONT-ON-HUDSON—A SMALL cottage, seven rooms, completely furnished, for season, $150. Address Box No. 57 Piermont.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Montclair, N. J. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock, or address E. C. PLEISS, No. 5½ Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at MORTON, BLISS & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.
"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO SPECULATORS IN STOCKS.
TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE BY GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1874	200,448 48
Assets	$400,448 48

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 proximo. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND No. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.

HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 15, 187..

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to

CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., 15th July, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing, by dredging, from the bar in the Delaware River, near Fort Mifflin, 173,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand, mud, and loose material.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVING SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 70,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved. J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:45 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 135 cubic yards, net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

J. D. KURTZ, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.

A. N. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, (THIRD STORY, BANK BUILDING,) FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, MD., July 15, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN POTAPSCO River, will be received until noon of July 30, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN APPOMATTOX RIVER, Virginia, will be received until noon of July 31, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

FOR TWO ENGINE BOILERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 27, 1874, for furnishing two steam boilers for Engines Nos. 27 and 29.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅛ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:
No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.
Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

MISS HINSDALE
CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS.
Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn,
will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) Principals.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

BORDENTOWN (N.J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 8 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

NO. 1,275 BROADWAY AND NO. 62 BOWERY.—PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGES.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; 24 Writing Lessons, $2 50; vacation pupils at reduced prices; day and evening, all Summer.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.
IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed, ... for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8. Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S C. Shortlidge. A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington street, Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY

PHILLIPS ON MECHANICS' LIENS.
A TREATISE ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY
By SAMUEL L. PHILLIPS. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

STORY ON AGENCY.
EIGHTH EDITION. Revised, with additions, by N. St John Green. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—A tide-water mill at Riverside, Conn., $6,000; favorable arrangement may be made; will add some cash and take other property in exchange.
E. FERRIS, No. 185 Washington st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—AN OLD-ESTABlished grocery and feed business; owner has business West. Apply to GEORGE RUSLING, No. 19 Chambers st., New-York.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS,
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42 st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

*KENILWORTH....July 23	PENNSYLVANIA...Aug. 13
INDIANA.....July 30	ILLINOIS.....Aug. 20
*ABBOTSFORD.....Aug. 6	OHIO.....Aug. 27

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY: Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 22d July, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA.........Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat.....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday....Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....July 25, 1 P. M. | Italy.....Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON.....Friday, July 24, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE.........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD.........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT.........Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES.........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE.........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

THE STEAM-SHIP WISCONSIN WILL SAIL THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) for Liverpool, from Pier No. 46 North River. Passengers to be on board at 5 P. M.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. HEIMBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin.........$100 and $120
Second cabin.........60
Steerage.........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
ALASKA.........July 25
COLORADO.........Aug. 8
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 22.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL.........
ATLAS.........Aug. 7
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ANDES.........July 31
ETNA.........Aug. 18
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).........July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).........Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).........Aug. 8
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

EXCURSIONS.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27; Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSION DAILY, TO BATH PARK, Bath, L. I., the finest place of the kind in this country for quiet, respectable people. Steamer THOMAS KILEY will leave the Battery, foot of Whitehall st., as follows: 6:15 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1:30 and 5 P. M.; leave Bath, 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock A. M.; 3 and 7 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Splendid bathing and first-class restaurant. ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Proprietor.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.
H. B. CROSSETT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway have submitted to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawing and a map of the proposed location of a bridge across the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and near the foot of Horne st., in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, proposed to be constructed by said Trustees for the use of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.
MILES GREENWOOD, PHILIP HEIDELBACH, R. M. BISHOP, WILLIAM HOOPER, E. A. FERGUSON, Trustees.
CINCINNATI, July 14, 1874.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A M. and 9:35 P.M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY, No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation. R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, [illegible]
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:10 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island. I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.
Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)
7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.
On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

HIGHLAND HOUSE

GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE WEST POINT, N. Y.
Good rooms can now be secured for August and September at this favorite Summer resort.
Apply or address
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors, Garrison's, N. Y.
Or Grand Union Hotel, 41st st. and 4th av., New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

THE PARRY HOUSE.

at HIGHLAND FALLS, on the bank of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address
WILLETT PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IF A COMPANY OF TWENTY or thereabouts could be made up to stay a month or six weeks, I will take them for $8 per week apiece, and give them good accommodations. My house is one-half mile from the ocean, 2 miles from East Hampton, 2 miles from the Bay, and 17 from Montauk Point. Address WILLIAM C. HAND, Ammaganset, S. C., L. I.

BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, at Westkill, Greene County, N. Y.—A few persons can be accommodated at $1 per day; plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c. Address or apply at once to A. T. VAN VALKENBURGH, No. 218 Greenwich st., New-York.

LONG BRANCH.—DESIRABLE ACCOMMODAtions at a private cottage, about five minutes' walk from the ocean; house surrounded by handsome shade-trees and lawn. Apply to Mr. E. W. CLARKE, real estate agent, Long Branch, or address C. C. B., Long Branch.

COUNTRY BOARD, ON THE HUDSON—Commanding fine view of the river and surrounding country; adults preferred; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L. CARPENTER, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. | Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.
Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.
Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st...8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st.....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d..9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 23d..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 24th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 25th.12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th...4:30 P. M.
Sunday 26th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th....3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35.) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.....4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th..4:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th.....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th..12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st....1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 22d..2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d...9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...3:00 P. M.	

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GROCER'S WAGON AND HARNESS in Bankruptcy.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BANG, Jr., Bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction, August 5, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 1,365 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by C. W. Barker, Auctioneer, a covered grocer's wagon, and one set of single harness, all in first-rate order.—Dated July 14, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy14-1aw3wTu* No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, General Sales-room No. 37 Nassau st.; Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, type, cases, stands, racks, &c., lithographic presses, lithographic stones, book-bindery tools, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, at store of William W. Rose and Albert Wilkinson, No. 57 Cedar st. By order of
C. T. BAINBRIDGE, Assignee.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND move our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, near 44th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.
NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

MRS. SEAVER.
The above-mentioned house is in process of thorough renovation and refurnishing, and will soon be in readiness for the reception of families and gentlemen, without board.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-turnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

A VERY DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR FRONT room vacated to-day; also commodious hall room, with board; Summer prices. Call at No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, West.

PALMER'S, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, by day or week, at Summer prices. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

BOARD WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A small, quiet family, all adults; an entire second floor in a full-sized house, with a generous private table required; to a well-located famiy, desiring to curtail expenses, a favorable opportunity is offered. Address ANSON, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

$200 FOR A HANDSOME CARVED SERpentine rosewood seven octave piano; overstrung, full iron frame; sweet and powerful tone, at No 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.
CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
ISRAEL CORSE, WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, JOHN B. IRELAND, } Executors.
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edward's, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, DANIEL GLOVER, Administrators.
mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.
ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.
HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.
f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.
mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.
THATCHER M. ADAMS, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, Executors.
ap6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.
ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George C. Rich and Augusta M. Rich, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petion should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1874.
jy7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST TWO WEEKS

OF THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME IN NEW YORK.
Previous to the opening in Boston, August 3.
COOLEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.
ALL THE BRILLIANT RACES ON THE GRAND COURSE EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
EDWARD MULLEN, CHAMPION WALKER OF THE WORLD, NOW AT THE GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME IN HIS WONDERFUL FEAT OF WALKING FIVE HUNDRED MILES IN SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS!

The performance of this marvelous feat against time takes place upon a special track inside the inner circle of the Hippodrome, bringing the pedestrian in full view of the audience, and entirely independent of the GRAND RACE COURSE, upon which is witnessed the usual brilliant programme of speed and daring equestrianism. To accommodate the thousands interested in manly sports, and especially in this great exhibition of perseverence and physical endurance, the Madison avenue box-office will remain open during the present week at all hours of the day and night. Judges and members of the committee constantly in attendance. Admission 50 cents.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON'S GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS, TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS.
Doors open daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M. Entertainment in Grand Amphitheatre commences at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance. Box-office open from 8 to 4 daily.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The sterling actor Mr. C. W. BARRY, in the sensation, by Dominick Murray and C. W. Barry, entitled, ROPED IN, with efficient cast.	Production (by special request) of the new sensation, by A. H. SHELDON, entitled, WEALTH AND CRIME.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, (by especial request,) the Grand Legendary Drama of FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES!
Full Cast, Grand Ballet, beautiful Scenery, Mechanical Effects, &c. EVANGELINE is in rehearsal, and soon to be produced.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants, for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY AN American Protestant young woman from the country; wants any situation where she can be useful; knows how to do house-work well; prefers the country; has satisfactory references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A REspectable Protestant woman who is an excellent chamber-maid, or will take a position as attendant on grown children; is a good family seamstress and willing to make herself generally useful in a good home; best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, Scotch girl who is a clean, orderly chamber-maid, also an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl to do chamber-work and take care of children; has good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 256 West 31st st., in the tailor store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl; highly recommended as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 249 7th av.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL THAT has lived out only a short time, to do chamber-work or take care of children. Call or address No. 1 Little 12th st.

COOK.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL, OR Summer boarding-house in want of a first-class woman and thorough good meat and pastry cook; fully capable to do either or all parts; also excellent baker; very best testimonials for honesty, sobriety, and being obliging; terms moderate. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK; HAS very best of references from private families in this City; is thorough in every branch of her business; makes bread and all sorts of cakes; willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS A THOROUGH plain cook; can make nice soups, cook meat, game, &c.; is a good baker; has five years' City reference from her last place; is neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work, in City or country.—By a German Protestant woman; wages no object; good bread and biscuit maker; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., baker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good references given. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in the candy store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has good references; City or country. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK (FROM Elsass) for restaurant, boarding-house, or steam-boat, or to go as public cook for parties and excursions. Call at No. 437 East 14th st., Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; best references; Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

COMPANION TO A LADY.—BY A REFINED French lady; would like a place as companion to a lady; is an excellent seamstress, and understands music, &c.; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

ERRAND GIRL.—BY A SMART GERMAN GIRL—speaks English, German, and French perfectly, or would go as useful girl to a family. Call or address No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

FAMILIES CAN SECURE THEMSELVES reliable servants, for City and country, of all nations, males and females; orders promptly attended to. No. 621 6th av., near 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young woman who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH woman, with young friend, in a private family; are both thorough servants and willing to work; can do the work of a family together; an extra cook and laundress; only a steady place wanted; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN LADY AS housekeeper, or companion to an elderly lady or invalid. Address A. D., *Times* West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH good references, to do all the work of a small family; City preferred; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL RECOMmended German girl; likes general house-werk; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COLORED HELP, call at P. W. GARRAWAY'S, 85 4th av., near 11th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; has no objection to the country; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, with excellent references, plain washing to do at her home; would go out by the day washing or cleaning. Call for Mrs. Casey, at No. 420 West 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH.........Manager
TUESDAY EVENING, July 21,
BENEFIT of PHIL. H. VANDEWERKEN, Treasurer.
A host of volunteers.
Performance,
A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING,
PADDY'S VISIT TO AMERICA,
THIRD ACT OF HAMLET.
Major THOMAS McKEEVER'S EIGHTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.
Thirty-two in number, and SHASHER AND CRASHER.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—585 Broadway.
VIOLETTE PICAUT, Directress. Entree 25c., 50c., $1. NIGHTLY at 8. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2. JARDIN, MABILLE, CHAHUT, and CANCAN DANCERS. VOLKSGARDEN, VIENNA, in Miniature. DE VERE BROTHERS. Mme. Picaut as Frailty. Mlle. Kurtz as Temptation; Mlle. Cili as Innocence; Mlle. Cerisse as Modesty; Maggie Weston, the English Wren; Marie Boniface; 20 Olio Artists; Lottie Murray, Grinnell Children. Alsacienne Duet. Secure seats in advance

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.
The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.
Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1874.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 25.
TUESDAY, July 28.
THURSDAY, July 30.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4.
SECOND MEETING.
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
TUESDAY, Aug. 11.
Extra match day, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.
THURSDAY, Aug. 13.
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
TUESDAY, Aug. 18.
Extra day Great Stake, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.
Races promptly at 12 o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; will take washing and ironing to her own home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 415 West 41st st.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl, who is fond and careful of children; has no objection to make herself otherwise useful in a family; either City or country; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—IN A HOSPITAL OR FAMILY, BY A young woman who has had experience in a private hospital; is well qualified to take charge of an invalid, and can fill any position requiring an experienced nurse; has excellent recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN woman as montuly nurse, or would care for an invalid; best reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has excellent City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WITH best of reference, neat, quiet, and pleasing, in a private family, as nurse or useful girl; will do her best to please, and asks only moderate wages; city or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS AN EXPErienced infant nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, by night or day; is very neat and tidy; has the best City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children; is a neat hand sewer; excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT INfant's nurse, or would take care of gorwing children; has three years' City references; is a Protestant; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman in the country; can cut and fit, and is neat and orderly; speaks German and English. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE charge of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 18 East 18th st.

NURSE—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG German girls; one as nurse, the other as chamber-maid. Call at No. 303 East 49th st. for two days.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, COMPETENT LADIES' nurse, No. 110 East 4th st.

SUMMER AND BOARDING-HOUSES, HOtels, and private families, promptly supplied with reliable help of every description, at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman: she is fully competent to take a waitress' situation or chamber-maid and waiting; very neat, tidy, obliging, sober, honest, and willing; country or City; has the very highest City testimonials. Call at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant man, aged thirty-two years, who can take care of and drive horses, mow lawns, and understands gardening, both flower and vegetable; is willing to make himself generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; is a first-class coachman; is willing and obliging; temperate habits; understands the business and all its branches, with five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, Coachman, No. 117 West 37th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man, English, with good City reference. Address J. F. D., Box No. 41 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; has seven and a half years' best City references. Call or address J. G., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN—Aged thirty; is a good coachman and gardener; can milk if required. Address T. F., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN OF LONG PRACTICAL experience; is thoroughly acquainted with all the different branches of gardening, and for the last three years has had the charge and management of a commercial place; has the best testimonials as to character and capability. Address Gardener, care of A. Hance & Son, Nurserymen and Florists, Red Bank, N. J., for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good florist, understands greenhouse and graperies; also, the laying out of new places; has the best of testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, GROOM, CARPENTER, &c.—By a Swede, single, industrious, and strictly sober; best of references as to character; will be generally useful; has his own tools; wages no object. Call at Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT gardener; understands the business thoroughly in all its branches. Address J. K., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-nine years, who is a good carpenter; can repair furniture, fit keys, do farm-work, repair implements, paint, take care of and drive horses, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks English; is a first-class waiter or valet; no objection to the country; is but a short time in this country; comes from Paris; gives first-class City reference from his last place. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; best City reference from last employer, where he can be seen. Call for two days at No. 16 East 10th st.

WAITER—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER; PRIvate family preferred; good reference from last place. Address W. C. F., Box No. 213, *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, ENGlish, in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 302 West 26th st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BRANCH OF THE PROVISION business, a lad of about sixteen or seventeen; an active, energetic youth with sufficient ambition and uncommon sense to make his employer's interest his own, tempered with sufficient modesty not to assume the control of the business; must be gentlemanly, write a good hand, accurate and quick at figures, and come well recommended. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating salary desired and references, A. T., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

THE HELVETIA RIFLE CLUB AT SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.—FAIR WEATHER AND EXCELLENT SPORT.

The Grand Swiss Shooting Festival, under the auspices of the United Schuetzen Park Association, was opened at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday morning, and will be continued during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 21st, 22d, and 23d, closing at 3 P. M. of the last-named day with the presentation of prizes and awarding of premiums by the Shooting Committee. These festivals, which are held on the same date every year, are in commemoration of the shooting jubilee in Switzerland, which takes place simultaneously with the celebration at Union Hill. A fair audience was present at the opening ceremonies yesterday, including Mr. J. Bertschmann, Consul of the Swiss Republic and Honorary President of the festival; Dr. Buscher, President; R. Roethlisberger, Treasurer, and Wm. Kuebly, Secretary. At 7 A. M. a salute of twenty-two guns was fired in honor of the twenty-two cantons constituting the Republic of Switzerland. An hour later the target-shooting commenced, and was continued without interruption till noon. About sixty members of the Helvetia Rifle Club, the Schuetzen Park Association, the Sharpshooters of Switzerland, and other societies participated, and some very creditable marksmanship was displayed. The distance was 200 yards, and the targets, some twenty in number. These latter consisted of a white field, four feet six inches square, inclosing a large bull's eye twelve inches in diameter, in black, together with a smaller one inside. This last was four inches across, but in no way distinguishable from the larger disc. Ten of the targets were plain bull's eyes, open for all weapons or rifles; four were bull's eyes, for rifles with open sights and not weighing over twelve pounds; one, a "target of honor," for rifles with open sights and not weighing over twelve pounds, one, a "target of honor," for all rifles, two "man" targets for the same, and two "ring" targets. The weapons used were chiefly Remingtons, army rifles, Swiss carbines, and the ordinary American hunting rifle. Tickets on the bull's eye targets were sold at the rate of ten shots for $1, those on the main, or "William Tell" target, five for $2, and the same on the ring or "Helvetia" target, at the rate of three shots for $2. At noon an intermission of an hour and a half was granted, at the expiration of which the shooting was resumed. The afternoon witnessed a decided increase in the number of marksmen. The long, low, Swiss-roofed shooting-hall resounded with the sharp crack of the exploding rifles, prolonged and reechoed to a remarkable extent by a double partition of boards between the marksmen and the target. Through each of these walls of timber were cut twenty different slits, two and a half feet by six inches, each corresponding to a port-hole in the firing battery. By this contrivance the annoyance and danger of stray shots is prevented, and sight-seers enabled to witness the firing from any part of the grounds with entire safety. Each port-hole in the battery is connected with the target by a separate wire, which is pulled on the instant of firing by an attendant, known as the "warner," and which rings a bell on the corresponding target. The marker in charge of the latter thereupon indicates the result of the shot, either by placing the disk of his marking instrument over the shot, or in the case of a "ring" target by displaying the number scored, on a large placard. The arrangements are well contrived, and were carried out yesterday with a rapidity and precision really admirable.

The following were the principal scores made during the day:

On the "Target Helvetia," Capt. Luerssen, 69; George Werhan, 68; Fred Hansen, 64; B. Meyers, 63; John Blumenburg, 60; J. F. Rathgen, 60. The highest number attainable on this target is 75.

On the target "William Tell," George Werhan, 42. The maximum on the "William Tell" is 50.

On the ordinary bull's eye targets, the following sharpshooters were awarded premiums: J. Rein, Jae Aeschbach, Wm. Hayes, Capt. Raschen, and J. Scholk. A number of miscellaneous prizes were also awarded to Wm. Hayes, Dr. Buscher, and J. F. Rashjin. The last mentioned carried off in addition the silver goblet for the best 25 and 40 bull's eyes scored on the "old" and "field" targets. A large number of spectators also patronized the lake, the bowling alley, and other attractions during the afternoon and evening. The shooting will be resumed at 8 o'clock this morning and continued during the day. On Thursday afternoon the silver goblet, offered by the Swiss Consul, together with a number of other prizes in gold and silver, valued at over $3,000, will be presented to the successful competitors.

THE WOUNDED POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Charles McKenzie, who was murderously assaulted at midnight on Saturday while attempting to make an arrest at the junction of Seventh and St. Nicholas avenues, was declared to be out of danger yesterday. He is still suffering severely from the wound in the head, and is kept rigidly quiet. On regaining consciousness late on Sunday night he made a brief statement of the circumstances connected with the assault. He said that while patroling his post in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Seventh avenue, about 12 o'clock in the night, he saw two men prying at the door of an untenanted cottage, situated between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, which, however, was completely furnished, the owners having gone to the country. A horse and wagon stood immediately in front of the house. After watching them intently for a few moments, he became satisfied that their purpose was to rob the place. He then ran up the stoop and grasped one of the men by the collar. The other, having taken alarm, jumped the fence before the officer could lay hands on him. McKenzie prepared to remove his prisoner to the station-house, and put hand-cuffs on his wrist to subdue his struggles. Just then, he says, three or four men came running up and struck him a blow on the head, which was followed by a stab near the same spot. This felled him to the sidewalk, and his prisoner, who was endeavoring to trip him up, fell with him. What transpired after that he does not remember.

Yesterday morning Capt. Speight telegraphed the particulars to all the Police Captains of the City, with the request to arrest any suspicious characters found with cut heads, McKenzie having stated that he struck the man he attempted to arrest on the head with his club while the fellow was endeavoring to trip him. The house upon which the men were about to operate when McKenzie discovered them was then visited by Capt. Speight and Detectives Kennedy and Thayer. From Dr. Wood, who resides in the next cottage, at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and St. Nicholas avenue, a key to the door was obtained. The lock was then found to have been tampered with, but nothing was missing from the interior.

Detectives Kennedy and Thayer spent the remainder of the day working up the case, but could discover nothing that would lead to the arrest of the burglars.

Officer McKenzie has been eight months connected with the Thirty-second Precinct force, and was known to be unfailing in his duties.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A regular meeting of the Thirteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 250 Eighth avenue, Mr. Charles Blackie presiding. Mr. Charles S. Spencer, in a few words, spoke in a complimentary manner of the character of Mr. Hugh Gardner, and proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association retains undiminished confidence in the personal and official integrity of Hugh Gardner, and that in the judgment of the members of this association his conduct as a Commissioner of Police has been actuated only by the most sincere and conscientious dictates of his duty, and that the members of this association have a confident faith that the popular injustice now resting upon Mr. Gardner will at an early day be reversed, and that the deliberate decision of the people will recognize in him what he has already proved himself to be, an earnest and energetic, able, honest, and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the removal of the ballot-box stuffer, Sheridan, from the office of Inspector of Election by the Commissioners of Police, was an act to be commended, and any failure on the part of the Commissioners to make such removals would have been just cause for their dismissal from office.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published, and that a copy of the same be sent to Mr. Hugh Gardner.

Mr. Isaac Dayton seconded the resolutions, which were adopted. Some new members were elected, and the meeting adjourned.

THE PARKER HOMICIDE.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of George Parker, colored, who was stabbed on the night of the 9th inst. by Charles Williams, also colored, and who died at Bellevue Hospital on Monday last from the effects of the wounds. Officer Evers, who made the arrest, was the first witness called, and testified to seeing the two men fighting on Thompson street. He ran up to them, and Parker told him that he was stabbed. He then arrested Williams and gave him in charge of another officer. He subsequently found the knife sticking in the door of No. 63 Thompson street. From what the officer heard he believed that the deceased intended to kill Williams. Elizabeth Parker, wife of the deceased, testified that on the night in question Williams called at her house, No. 71 Thompson street, but was forbidden to enter by her husband. They commenced quarreling, and went out on the street. Subsequently she learned that her husband was stabbed. Several other witnesses corroborated the testimony of the last witness. Deputy Coroner Marsh testified to finding, by the post mortem examination, that the primary cause of death was asphyxia from formation of a false membrane in the larynx, resulting from laryngitis. The secondary cause was exhaustion, from erysipelas of the right arm, the result of a stab wound. The jury returned a verdict of death from the causes above named, the stab wound being inflicted by Charles Williams. The prisoner was committed to the Tombs.

THEATRICAL LICENSES.

THE MAYOR AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE ENJOINED AGAINST ENFORCING THEM.

In the case of J. Lester Wallack and a number of other theatrical managers and proprietors, against the Mayor, &c., argued some time since before Judge Donohue, a decision was rendered yesterday continuing in force an injunction restraining the collection of money for theatrical licenses, provided for by statute for the benefit of the House of Refuge in this City. Judge Donohue's opinion is as follows:

"In this case the facts and points involved, in my judgment, are such as to entitle the plaintiff to restrain defendants as asked, until a final judgment on the merits. The principles involved are of too serious a nature to justify a hasty denial of the claim made by the plaintiff, and as bonds were given in granting the injunction, which will cover any license fee, if it is adjudged the defendants can collect it, no injustice will be done. The plaintiff claims that a law taxing him directly to support a private corporation is not within the power of the Legislature to pass, and it seems to me that on the state of facts presented his proposition is sound. The Legislature has a limit to its power, and while in many cases it is beyond the power of the courts to restrain the abuse of its power, in others it is not. Here, I think, it is within the power of the court and its duty to restrain the exercise of a power which, if it exists, leaves the people little protection from legislation in favor of private corporations. It is claimed on the part of the defendants that while it is truly a close corporation, the defendants (the House of Refuge) have a public duty and responsibility which it performs. The answer to this seems to me to be that the act gives them the money without imposing any use for a public purpose of it by them, and further, while a cursory reading of the facts organizing the institution seems to compel them to take certain persons committed by the State, it still leaves them to say whether they will take prisoners or others by private commitment—that is, they are to be judges of when they have room, what are proper convicts, and they are to keep them under their own rule. It is said, and undoubtedly true beyond question, that the gentlemen who are managers of the institution are engaged in a good work, and are doing their duty faithfully. This is true, but it has not yet come to pass that the State has to relinquish to corporate societies the punishment of its convicts, and leave to them the management of its criminal law. It is a dangerous precedent to hold that the Legislature has the right to compel certain classes to support a private society that may, if it sees fit, do the work of the State. That this institution does its work well is no excuse for deviating from true political economy. Injunction granted.

YACHTING.

THE SUMMER CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—PREPARING THE FLEET.

The vessels of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will start on their annual cruise to-morrow. The fullest preparations for the cruise are being made on board all the vessels of the fleet, and it is expected that an unusually large number of yachts will take part. The cruise will be in accordance with the following general order of the Commodore of the club:

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

FLAG-SHIP MADELEINE,
NEW-YORK HARBOR, July 1, 1874.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—1. Wednesday afternoon, July 22, (high water 4 P. M.,) the fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove. N. B.—Steam-boat will leave Peck slip, East River, at 4 P. M. for Glen Cove.

2. Thursday, July 24, on signal from the flag-ship the fleet will get under way for Morris Cove, New-Haven.

3. Friday, July 23, the fleet will get under way for Greenport.

4. Saturday, July 25, excursion and clam-bake at Shelter Island.

5. Sunday, July 26, divine service on board the flag-ship.

6. Monday, July 27, the fleet will get under way for New-London, proceeding up to the city.

7. Tuesday, July 28, (full moon,) the fleet will get under way for Newport.

8. Wednesday, July 29, regatta at Newport.

9. Thursday, July 30, the fleet will visit Rocky Point.

10. Friday, July 31, the fleet will get under way for Martha's Vineyard, and await the further orders of the Commodore. In going from port to port, all races will terminate at some suitable point outside of the harbor, and the headmost yachts in all cases will lay to, so that the fleet may proceed into port in regular squadron order.

Each yacht will provide club-signal, &c., to be used in night sailing, for signalizing.

Further orders will be issued from time to time by the Commodore, as circumstances may require, and meetings of advice and consultation of owners of yachts will be held on signal from the flag-ship.

Yacht-owners, intending to join the squadron on the annual cruise, will please report to Wm. T. Lee, Secretary, at the club-rooms, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn, or at No. 114 Wall street, New-York, at as early date as possible, that they may be assigned their proper position in the fleet. By order of Commodore JACOB VOORHIS, JR.

WM. T. LEE, Secretary.

A PRESENT FROM THE IRISH TEAM.

Col. Geo. W. Wingate, President of the Amateur Rifle Club, received, by the Inman steamer City of Chester, a new breech-loading rifle, of the Swinburne model. It is a present from Mr. Arthur B. Leech, one of the Irish "team" which is to compete for the championship with the American riflemen in the international match, to take place Sept. 26, 1874. The weapon is a very handsome one, and is, in its construction, a cross between the Peabody rifle and the Henry Martini. On the butt of the gun is a silver plate, bearing the following simple inscription: "Col. Wingate, from Arthur B. Leech, 1874." The gift is received by Col. Wingate as a token of the friendly feeling with which the Irish team regard their future opponents, and believes that the rifle was sent to him only because of his position as President of the Amateur Rifle Club.

LAWLESSNESS AT CREEDMOOR.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association, yesterday, it was determined that every possible precaution in the way of regulations should be taken to prevent drunkenness at Creedmoor. In furtherance of this end it was resolved that after Aug. 1 no lager-beer should be allowed on the grounds. Col. Church, President of the association has addressed the commander of the Second Division N. G., in relation to the Twenty-eighth Regiment's recent performance at Creedmoor. Gen. Shaler has also sent a circular to regimental commanders of the First Division N. G., calling attention to the necessity of preventing such disgraceful conduct. Official inquiry from head-quarters at Albany has been made into the conduct of the regiment referred to.

A COLORED HIGHWAYMAN.

While Officer Hudson, of the Eighth Precinct, was patroling his post on South Fifth avenue yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, he heard the cry of "Murder" from the neighborhood of Broome street. There are several vacant lots in the place in question, and in one of these the officer discovered a colored man using a large paving stone on the head of a white man. He arrested the colored man, and had the white man conveyed to the station-house. The former, who gave his name as Benjamin Tann, said that he was quietly sleeping on a heap of stones in the vacant lot, when the white man, whose name is James McGuire, attacked and tried to rob him. The latter's story is that the negro jumped out from behind a pile of bricks and attempted to rob and murder him. Tann was arraigned before Justice Murray at Jefferson Market Police Court, and held in $2,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault.

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The report of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Saturday, July 18, gives the number of plans submitted for new buildings as 13. The number of buildings surveyed was 382, 22 of which were reported safe, 50 made safe, and 2 taken down; 377 buildings provided with fire-escapes were officially inspected as to the condition of the escapes and their need of repair, and 127 houses were examined in order to determine whether additional means of escape was necessary. All requirements were found to have been complied with in the case of fifty-nine houses previously reported as needing escapes. Official inspection was also made of five theatres and places of amusements, thirty-five factories, and six hotels, and the regulations relative to fire-guards and means of ventilation and egress were enforced.

A FATHER DEFRAUDS HIS DAUGHTER.

Yesterday Mr. Stephen H. Alden appeared before Order of Arrest Clerk Quincey, at the Sheriff's Office, and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to await the issue of the suit now pending against him in the Supreme Court, brought by Mr. Abraham D. Hoagland, for the recovery of certain bonds. In the complaint filed by Mr. Hoagland, it is alleged that in June, 1873, Mrs. Harriet Ada Truhee gave Mr. Alden, her father, forty bonds, of the value $500 each, of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad, for safe keeping, and that he converted them to his own use without her knowledge and consent. It is also alleged that he collected the interest due on the coupons of the same for the year 1874. Mrs. Truhee assigned her interest in the bonds and coupons to the plaintiff in the suit in April, 1874. The sureties on Mr. Alden's bond are Messrs. Edward B. Wesley, Eben Goodwin, and Hugh J. Hastings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, Stephen Flynn and John McRown pleaded guilty to burglary, and were each sent to State Prison for three years and six months. ....Edward Decarry and John Feeney pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Hugo Lensfeld pleaded guilty to forgery, and was sentenced to two years in State Prison.... William Smith and Henry Thomas pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. They were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Herman Holden and Edward Smalley also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Holden was sent to State Prison for eighteen months, and Smalley to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE UNINED STATES SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

WHAT COL. WHITELY SAYS—THE ANTECEDENTS OF MR. HAYES—THE WORK OF THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

Yesterday evening a TIMES reporter called on Col. Whitely, at his office, No. 56 Bleecker street. In answer to a question as to what was the new and important evidence said to have been discovered by Solicitor Wilson in the matter of the safe burglary, Col. Whitely said that there was none of any importance that he had any knowledge of. He said that some vague statements had been made, but that he did not consider that any new light had been thrown on the question. In so far as he himself is concerned, he says he can prove beyond a doubt that he did not send Hayes to Washington, and, more than that, that it was impossible for him to have done so. Besides this, Mr. Dart, the Custom-house Inspector, has made affidavit that he was not sent to see Hayes, and that Hayes' statement is false in every particular. The receipt-book of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in which it is alleged that his (Col. Whitely's) signature appears, cannot now be found. The book was taken before the committee at Washington, and from that day no one has seen it, although Assistant District Attorney Riddle has been trying to have it found. Col. Whitely says his clerk signed the receipt, and the bill given was put on file in his office. Had he been guilty, he says, there would have been no difficulty in getting over the mere fact of the receipt of the telegram, for all that he would have had to do would have been to acknowledge the receipt, and to say that he did not understand it, and had not answered it for that reason. On the 11th inst. Mr. Wilson telegraphed to Washington, saying that he was entirely satisfied of Col. Whitely's innocence of any complicity, either directly or indirectly, in the safe burglary, and that he thought the same would prove true of every member of the force. Mr. Peter O'Donnell, of No. 103 Mott street, made, on the 18th inst., an affidavit touching the character of Hayes. In it he says he has known him for eighteen years as a garroter and a robber. That in May, 1857, Hayes stabbed his brother, James C. O'Donnell, on the corner of Roosevelt and Batavia streets, who died within thirty hours after he received the wound. Hayes left the country, and was not seen until 1872, when he came to New-York, and was arrested at the deponent's instigation and tried for the offense. He was acquitted, deponent alleges, chiefly because the principal witnesses were either dead or had gone to distant parts of the country. He alleges furthermore that, to his certain knowledge, Hayes was a garroter and black-mailer in New-Orleans, and that he saw him once in the act of garroting a man, and that he was only restrained from killing his victim with a knife by a comrade, who seized his arm. It is also alleged in the affidavit that Hayes was a black-mailer in New-York, and that he had been concerned in the murder of five different men.

Col. Whitely said that he had seen the statements in the newspapers in which it was alleged that Solicitor Wilson had recommended that the Secret Service Division should be entirely abolished, on the ground that it was managed with reckless extravagance, and did not, by its results, satisfy the expectations of the Treasury Department. He cannot believe, he says, that Mr. Wilson has recommended any such course, as he saw him yesterday afternoon, and he gave no intimation that he had come to any such conclusion. Aside from the matters connected with the safe burglary, Mr. Wilson had not made even a superficial examination of either the papers or records of the Secret Service Division; that the examination he had made was certainly not such as would enable him to come to any conclusion in regard to its efficiency, and the amount of the work done, or the character of its disbursements. Mr. Wilson does not know, and cannot know, the amount of money expended, or how and for what it was used. That he (Col. Whitely) claimed that there was as much labor performed in his department for the sum of money expended as there was in any other branch of the public service. Counterfeiting had been almost entirely abolished throughout the Eastern and Middle States, and kept well in hand in the West and South-west. This is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, for he has in his possession hundreds of letters from bank officers proving it to be true, and that counterfeiting is decreasing all over the country, and that in some sections it has been entirely suppressed. He says there is not, and never has been a sinecure in the Secret Service with his consent. When asked what was his theory in regard to the safe burglary, Col. Whitely said that he was in doubt as to its conception, but he was satisfied that it had drifted into a thoroughly organized conspiracy to fasten a serious crime upon the secret service. That its object was to break up the present organization and to place another man as chief, and to fill the subordinate positions with unscrupulous men who have been scheming to get them for the last five years.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Admiral J. R. Tucker, of the Peruvian Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Meares, of the British Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. Commander D. C. White, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette and family, of Kentucky, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Lieut. Commander F. E. Chadwick, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Vice President Henry Wilson arrived at the Astor House yesterday, and left in the evening for Boston.

M. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington; Albert Bierstadt, the artist, and Count Lichtervelde of the Belgian Legation, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts; Ex-Solicitor Banfield, Solicitor Wilson, and George B. McCartee, of the Treasury Department, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Meetings were held yesterday with a view of consolidating the following railroad companies on Long Island: Flushing and North Side Railroad Company, Central Railroad Company of Long Island, Central Railroad Extension Company, North Shore Railroad Company. The vote was almost unanimous; out of 15,435 shares, 12,773 shares were represented and voted in favor of consoliadtion. The above roads are all owned or leased by the Flushing and North Side Railroad, and represent about fifty-seven miles of road; starting at Hunter's Point they touch the following principal places on Long Island: Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Bayside, Great Neck, Creedmoor, Garden City, Hempstead, Farmingdale, Babylon, and Fire Island. It is now proposed to at once extend them to Roslyn, Huntington, and Northport.

WILLIAM J. SHARKEY.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was called on the calendar on behalf of William J. Sharkey, who had escaped after his conviction of the crime of murder. The motion was for a writ of mandamus to compel the Clerk of General Sessions to make a return to a writ of certiorari previously granted in the case, but which return, the Court in General Term had previously decided, the Clerk was not bound to make, Sharkey having voluntarily absented himself from the jurisdiction of the court and in contempt thereof. When the case was called no one answered on behalf of the District Attorney, and, consequently, the motion was granted by default.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

On the arrival of the White Star steamer Adriatic at this port, she was boarded in due course by the Custom-house officers. The movements of a passenger who subsequently gave his name as Dexter Curtis, seemed to Inspector Williams to be rather suspicious, and he accordingly subjected the individual in question to a close examination, and was rewarded by finding on his person lace and jewelry to the value of about $2,000.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer denies the statement that he has requested Mr. John Wheeler, the President of the Tax Commission, to resign. The Board of Aldermen will meet to-day for the transaction of regular business. A complaint is to be heard against one of the Mayor's Marshals this afternoon.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From collection of assessments and interest, $1,980 75; water rents, $18,887 59; market rents and fees, $2,799 28; unpaid amounts on laborers' pay-roll, Department of Public Parks, $55 97; fees and fines, District Courts, $30; licenses, Mayor's Office, $112 50. Total, $23,866 09.

THE INDICTED LIQUOR DEALERS.

The cases of the twenty liquor dealers, indicted for violations of the Excise law, which were set down for trial during the present term of the Court of General Sessions, have been postponed until the September Term, the prosecution not being prepared to try them.

DEATH OF A UNION PROFESSOR.

Prof. Benjamin Stanton, one of the Faculty of Union College, died on Saturday. Prof. Stanton has long been in poor health from consumption, and for some time past has been confined to his house. By his death the cause of education loses one who has given a lifetime of arduous, successful labor to it.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JULY 21, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FRANCE.

THE MINISTERIAL SITUATION—THE NEW APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, July 21—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* Paris dispatch says it is expected that the Government will inform the Assembly on Thursday that it does not consider that the rejection of either Ventavon's or Perier's bills, or both, should involve a dissolution.

This announcement will probably cause the rejection of Perier's bill by about forty majority. The Assembly will then vote the budget and adjourn.

Cornelius De Witt, son-in-law of M. Guizot, has been appointed Under Secretary of the new Minister of the Interior. Both are Protestants.

M. Chaband La Tour is a strong Orleanist and a personal friend of the Princes.

RUSSIA.

APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21.—Count Shouvaloff has been appointed Ambassador of Russia to England.

GERMANY.

SEARCHING THE HOUSES OF THE ULTRAMONTANES.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Police, in accordance with a telegram from Kissingen, have searched the house of M. Cremen, editor of the *Germania*, and other prominent ultramontanes, and seized a number of documents.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—On Saturday information was received by the Detective force that Mrs. Charles C. Herring, wife of a carpet-dealer, corner Second and South streets, received an infernal machine, containing three pounds of powder. A note accompanied the box, stating it contained some newly-patented articles. The circumstances being deemed suspicious, the box was carefully opened without accident, the entire family standing around it at the time. The box, which was one foot long and eight inches wide, was filled with powder, on top of which, run through holes in a strip, were about fifty matches, with the heads arranged to almost touch a sliding lid which was covered with sand-paper. If the box had not been cautiously opened an explosion would have occurred, injuring, and probably causing the death of the entire family. Edward Wagner, a son-in-law, was arrested to-day on suspicion. Mr. Herring is the father-in-law of Schusterichter, who murdered his wife last Fall, and then committed suicide.

DEFEAT OF THE ARRAPAHOES—TWENTY-FIVE WARRIORS KILLED.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—A telegram has been received at Gen. Sheridan's head-quarters from Lieut. Olmstead, in Wyoming Territory, under date of July 16, announcing the defeat of the Arrapahoes by Capt. Bates. Twenty-five Indians were killed by actual count, while the loss to the troops was small. Information has been received from Fort Sill to the effect that large numbers of Comanches are on the war-path, and have had several bloody engagements with United States soldiers. Old Indian traders predict a general uprising. The barbarity of the Indians seems unrestrained, and great alarm is felt in the whole Indian Territory.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 20.—The grasshoppers have made their appearance in myriads in this province, and have destroyed the entire crop in New-Palestine and White Mud settlements from their western limits. At last accounts they were drifting in the direction of Lake Manitoba. They have got fifteen miles this side of Pembina, and are entering the province from all directions. Their advent has already created great depression. Unless the Dominion Government come to the aid of the settlers great destitution will result. Lieut. Gov. Morris has telegraphed to the Dominion Government to procure provisions and distribute them along the Dawson Route.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 20.—The *Journal* has private advices from Orange County that a half-witted fellow, name unknown, who was addicted to petty thieving, was taken from the custody of the Constable and hung, about five miles from French Lick Springs, this morning. He was under arrest for petty larceny when lynched by between twenty and thirty men.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the New-York State Teachers' Association will be held in the High School at Binghamton on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th, 29th, and 30th.

Chamberlain Lane yesterday made the following report: Balance in the City Treasury July 18, $3,064,132 98; receipts last week, $1,765,294 93; payments, $1,861,787 07; balance on hand July 18, $2,967,640 84.

Martin Kenney, of No. 10 Henry street, was overcome with the heat yesterday in Weehawken street, and taken to the Ninth Precinct Station-house, where he was attended by the Police Surgeon, and subsequently sent home.

The steam-ship City of Chester, of the Inman Line, which arrived here on Sunday, made the trip from Queenstown in eight days and sixteen hours, reaching this port some hours in advance of the other steamers that sailed on the same day.

The examination of James McCarthy, charged with killing John Smith, alias Wright, on board the ship Cultivator, of Salem, Mass., which was to have taken place yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn, has been postponed until Wednesday next.

The central organization of German saloon-keepers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Germania Hall, Bowery, at which a petition was drafted and signed, calling for a repeal of the ordinances which require a tax on water supplies of saloons and permits for signs.

The body of an unknown man was found in the East River, at the foot of Gouverneur street, yesterday. The deceased was about forty years old, five feet seven inches high, dark hair and eyes, and side whiskers. He was dressed in a black vest and pants, white shirt, drawers, and undershirt, and slippers.

A meeting was held last night by the members of Company E Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., at their armory, to complete their arrangements for going into camp at Bayside, Long Island, on the 22d inst. Fifty men of the company, commanded by Lieut. E. A. McAlpine, will proceed to Bayside, where they will remain encamped for a week.

The new ordinance of Alderman Morris confers upon Mayor Havemeyer a very large amount of patronage. It empowers him to appoint two or more persons in each district to capture dogs and bring them to the public pound, where they are to receive half a dollar for each on delivery. Seven of the number to be selected were sworn into office by the Mayor yesterday.

Geo. Gall, aged fifty-two, of No. 47 Avenue A, and George Stein, aged thirty-eight, of No. 237 East Twenty-sixth street, quarreled yesterday morning in the piano-forte factory No. 218 East Twenty-sixth street, and during the fight which ensued Stein struck Gall on the head and left arm with a billet of wood, injuring him severely. Stein was arrested.

Peter Smith, of No. 148 East Thirty-eighth street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with burglary. He was coming from the house of John Burke, No. 66 Charles street, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, carrying a large bundle containing clothing, teaspoons, and other valuables, when Mr. Burke espied him and gave chase. Smith was captured after a brisk run.

At 12 o'clock yesterday some people noticed the driver of a lager-beer wagon fall back from his seat as the horses were passing up Third avenue. They took the man from the wagon, when it was found that he was suffering with sun stroke. He was carried to a drug store and died a few moments after. The deceased was identified as Adolph Stribenia, of No. 1,636 Third avenue, a driver in the employ of George Ehret, brewer.

The total amount of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending July 11, amounted to 261,033 tons, and for the coal year 9,318,368 tons, against 9,676,558 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 358,100 tons. The bituminous tonnage for week is 69,806 tons, and for year 1,638,967 tons, against 1,576,947 tons to the same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 330,839 tons, and for year of 10,957,335 tons, against 11,253,505 tons to the same time last year, a decrease of 298,170 tons.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Newland Maynard, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, E. D., will spend his Summer vacation at Newport, R. I.. Rev. Mr. Willing, of Christ Church, Fifth avenue, New-York, will officiate during his absence.

Christopher Kelly, aged thirty-five, fell from a scaffolding in front of the house No. 280 Grand street, E. D., yesterday afternoon, and broke his neck. Kelly, who was a painter, died while being removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

An unknown man, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches high, dressed in dark clothes and wearing a light felt hat, was sun-struck yesterday at the corner of Classon and Flushing avenues. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Henry Peyton was sentenced yesterday in the Court of Sessions by Judge Moore to four years and six months in the Penitentiary, having pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny from the person. Peyton asked that his sentence be increased by six months, and that he be sent to Sing Sing. Judge Moore refused the request. For some months back many of the prisoners convicted of felonies in Brooklyn have requested to be sent to Sing Sing rather than to the Kings County Penitentiary.

Detective Riggs, who last week was ordered on patrol duty for making unfounded charges against Detective Williams, resigned from the force. Riggs says that he did not prefer charges against Williams, but merely testified when called on as to what he knew of the unsuccessful raid on the three-card monte men of Coney Island. During a service of thirteen years on the force, Reggs says that a charge never was preferred against him.

The Board of City Works, in taking the intiatory steps toward the grading and paving of Fourth street, E. D., from North Tenth to Orchard street, contemplated the construction of a culvert over Bushwick Creek. The property owners along the line of the creek in the immediate vicinity objected on the ground that a culvert would obstruct navigation. The board have therefore decided to erect a drawbridge over the creek on the line of the improvement.

The appropriation of $1,400,000 for the storage reservoir at Hempstead is almost exhausted. The Chief Engineer states that if they get the amount of the premium on the bonds by which the appropriation was raised they can finish the excavations and place the reservoir in condition for a test by next Fall. Mayor Hunter declares that the premium on the bonds must be placed to the credit of the sinking fund, and cannot be used by the Water Department for the purposes of the reservoir. The Mayor believes that the reservoir will be a failure, claiming that the sources of supply of water will not be sufficient.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Manhattan Cricket Club and the Staten Island Base-ball and Cricket Club will play a match game on Thursday next on the grounds of the former at Camp Worthington, Tompkinsville.

The old fence around the park at Port Richmond has been taken down and sold by order of the Village Trustees, who propose to have a new fence erected, and to generally change the appearance of the park for the better.

Five boys, named Frederick Seaman, Amal Schofer, Carl Schofer, Bernard Schworne, and Joseph Konner, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kassner, charged with violation of a village ordinance in swimming along the shore. They were discharged with a reprimand.

The Trustees of the village of New-Brighton have resolved to levy taxes to the amount of $4,843 80, to pay for the tanks and posts to be erected in the First Ward of the village, to be used in the introduction of the new gasoline light—the rate of tax being six mills on the dollar.

The ladies of the Reformed Church at Port Richmond will have a moonlight excursion up the Hudson River on Thursday evening next. The steamer Josephine has been engaged, and will make all the landings on the north shore. Grafulla's Band will furnish the music, and the proceeds will be appropriated for the benefit of the church.

An application will be made to the Justices of the Supreme Court at the General Term of the Second District, to be held at Brooklyn, for an order to change the name of the corporation now known as the Mariners' Family Industrial Society of the Port of New-York, to that of the Mariners' Family Asylum. The present location is at the Old Ladies' Home, Seamen's Retreat, Stapleton.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The new Odd-fellows' Hall in Peekskill has been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

George E. Craft, Tax Collector of Courtlandtown, has received $14,000 during the first fortnight of the present month.

The stable of Mr. C. P. Kennock, at Riverdale, was burglariously entered and robbed on Sunday night of two sets of harness, valued at $300.

It is understood that 40,000 tickets to attend the Catholic Protectory picnic on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, have already been disposed of.

Rev. James Demarest, Jr., of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, will be installed Pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Kingston, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 2.

It is reported that the eldest daughter of Mr. Daniel King, the missing Tax Collector of the town of Greenburg, has become deranged, from a conviction that her father has been murdered.

LONG ISLAND.

The Colorado potato beetle, it is believed, has made its appearance on Long Island, its first ravages being confined to Suffolk County. Mr. J. Harvey Wiggins, whose farm is just north of and near Greenport, has discovered that the potato vines in one of his fields is infected with a species of beetle which he believes to be the veritable Colorado pest, for which no remedy has yet been discovered. The early crop of potatoes on the island is either being harvested or is too far matured to be in danger for this year, but the late crop may yet be greatly damaged.

Gothfried Sauer, a German, keeps a public house on the Rockaway road, below Jamaica. There was a disgraceful scene at his place on Sunday afternoon. A party of Germans, male and female, were assembled there, when a party of Irishmen—principally, as is understood, employed upon the South-side and Long Island Railroads—made an unprovoked descent upon the place, the consequence of which was a general fight, in which quite a number of both sides were more or less injured. It is alleged that one of the German women was struck in the stomach with a stone and so disabled in consequence that it was necessary to lift her into a car of the South-side Railroad on her return home. Several others were so badly hurt as to require surgical attendance. So far as known no arrests have been made.

NEW-JERSEY.

The taxes and assessments paid to the Collector of Jersey City last week amounted to $7,190 88.

It was discovered yesterday that an Erie Railway freight-barge, lying at the Long Dock, had been broken into by thieves a few days ago, and robbed of about $2,500 worth of copper. The thieves broke into the barge from the river side, and removed the plunder in boats.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of Mrs. Lucy Haywood, of Elizabeth, who was burned to death last week, thoroughly exploded all the rumors about foul play, which had been circulated against her husband by some malicious persons. The jury returned a verdict that the woman died from the effect of burns, and exonerated Haywood from all suspicion.

The Police of Newark have been informed that on Friday night a stranger entered Herman Goldfinger's store, No. 57 Warren street, and sold a breast-pin. While Mr. Goldfinger was making change he displayed a large roll of bills, when the stranger suddenly drew a hammer from his pocket and struck him a murderous blow on the head. Goldfinger fell to the floor unconscious. The noise of his fall attracted the attention of a neighbor who ran into the store just in time to see the man run out. Goldfinger remained in an unconscious condition until Saturday night when he partially recovered, but he is not yet considered out of danger.

On Sunday evening a man whose name is supposed to be Joseph Davids was seized with an apoplectic fit while standing on the stoop of Father Vanatter's residence, on Baldwin avenue, Jersey City, and fell down the steps. When picked up, he was found to have sustained a severe fracture of the skull, besides other injuries of a serious nature. An ambulance was telegraphed for, and the injured man removed to the City Hospital, where he died some time after midnight, without having recovered consciousness. From papers found in his possession his address was ascertained to be Joseph Davids, No. 49 Fifteenth street, New-York. The body was removed to Brady's Morgue to await the arrival of his friends. Deceased was apparently about forty years old.

DELAWARE PEACHES.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of Friday, 17th inst., says: "On Wednesday last two boxes of very fine Hale's early peaches were shipped from Loretto Station, in Somerset County, to New-York. They were grown in the orchards of Charles B. Lore, Esq., of this city, who owns a farm near Loretto. The peaches were very fine and large, and were unusually developed specimens. A few days ago Mr. Lore returned from his farm, bringing with him a few prematurely ripe Hale's peaches, which measured about five inches in circumference. There are very few peaches of any kind in Somerset County, but what there are are very large and unusually perfect. In a few days shipments will begin from other stations down the road, gradually working upward, until about the latter part of next week, when the shipments are expected to begin from Middletown. There is no change in the prospect of the crop since our last review, and the railroad companies are still expecting to transport 800,000 baskets to market.

NEW-ORLEANS AS A SUMMER RESORT.

New-Orleans seems inclined to laugh at us in the torrid North. And the *Republican* of the 10th aggravatingly gives these statistics: "Those who are now sweltering in the City of New-York with old Sol raising the mercury to 97° in the shade, and the hot bricks doubling the dangers of sunstroke in the narrow streets, are much worse off than the Can't-get-away Club at New-Orleans. Here we were comfortable at the same time with the thermometer indicating only 85°, and could take consolation by studying the weather report, counting the number of Northern cities sizzling over 100°. While we were comfortable yesterday, La Crosse had to endure 103°; Omaha, 102°, and still rising, and New-York must have suffered terribly at 97°. New-Orleans is always cooler than many of her Northern sisters, even when the degree of heat indicated by the thermometer is the same, for our streets are wider, the houses are not so high, and a breeze provokes blessings from the people during the greater part of the day. It has been generally remarked that this is a cool Summer, and not to be compared with that of 1873. But last year was unusually hot all over the country, and the scientific explanations of the causes would fill volumes. In New-York the record was above 100° many days, and deaths by sunstroke were counted by the hundred. Here, the three hottest days were July 6, 7, and 8, when it was 97°, 97½°, and 98°, the latter being the hottest day for many years. During this time there were fifteen deaths from sunstroke, a most unusual number for New-Orleans, but the victims were confined to that class who are compelled to labor continuously without protection from the sun's rays. During the Summer of 1872 there were only eight days with over 90° of heat. July 7, 8, and 9 were three of the warmest, the record showing 90°, 91½°, and 90°. A month later, Aug. 12, it was 92°, the hottest day of the year, and Aug. 13 it was 91½°. There were only seven cases of sunstroke this year. These statistics ought to make those who envy those who have left us in search of cooler climes more contented with their lot, and the facilities for going to Biloxi, the proximity of the lake, and the delights of Grand Isle will afford them all the relief they need."

THE IOWA SIXTH DISTRICT.

The anti-monopolists of the Sixth District of Iowa have nominated Mr. E. N. Gates for member of Congress on the seventeenth ballot. He made a brief speech of acceptance, in which he said: "You have pressed upon me such a weight of responsibility that I fear I cannot express the emotion of my heart. You have had before you gentlemen of ability and have given me a preference which I assure you I heartily appreciate. We have commenced a great reform, and I have great confidence, not only in the success of the State ticket, but the one you nominated yesterday and to-day. My convictions have been that this party has been built up by the Almighty to grapple the throats of these monstrous and grasping corporations."

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,800; market very quiet, owing to unfavorable Eastern advices: buyers hold off for concessions, which holders refuse to grant: quotable at $2 87½@$3 55 for Texans; $4 30@$4 80 for Butchers'; $5 90@$6 for choice Shipping. Shipments, 1,200 Live Hogs; receipts, 6,000; market firm at $6 05@$6 50 for fair to choice; $5 80@$6 for common to medium; $6 60 for few extra. Shipments, 5,000 Sheep; receipts, 1,000; prices easy. The only sale was a lot of 197 at $3 75.

[Advertisement.]

HAY FEVER, CATARRH cured with WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Pints, $1; six, $5. Pain, heat, inflammation, and fever subdued with WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT. Sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

In steam-ship France, from London.—Mr. and Mrs H. Ballen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. W. Staples, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Copley and two children, Mrs. Maudlay and child, Miss E. Dame, Mrs. A. Adams and child, Mr. and Mrs. Elwin and two children, Mrs. A. Clarkson, Margaret Cox, Lydia Cox, Mrs. Lawrence and child, Miss Rose Lloyd and two brothers, Miss Kate Lewis, Miss Eva Terry, Miss Eliza F. Evans, Miss Jeanette Knott, Mrs. A. F. Holmes, J. Christian, C. Van Horn, Lewis Cole, Morris J. Leon.

In steam-ship Goethe, from Hamburg.—F. E. Frankel, Mrs. Charlotte Schmidt, Walter Bagaley, Paul Kriessmann, H. Rothschild, Theo. Schmenger, Mrs. Henrietta Rosenthal, Miss Clara Rosenthal, Mrs. Charlotte Schussler and child, Aug. Schwagermann, Miss Anna Ehrlich, Miss Anna Schwarzkopf, A. H. Gladstone, W. Hull, G. Marbatz.

In steam-ship City of Panama, from Aspinwall.—F. A. Hubtmayer, Francis Lunfieda, George Foster, J. M. Scazane, Alex. Campbell, F. Rohromerio, Mr. and Mrs. E. Messa and son, Charles Lima.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Genoa, &c.—Francis Macdonald, wife and daughter; Miss Williams, Rev. J. W. Parsons, Chas. Spiedel, Ettore Francia, Alb. M. Knight.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:46 | Sun sets.....7:26 | Moon sets..11:30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:33 | Gov. Island..1:22 | Hell Gate...2:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Georgia, Nickerson, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Gettysburg, Alexander, Bristol, E. M. Morgan's Sons; Hebe, (Norw.,) Hilt, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Crusader, (Br.,) Brewer, Antwerp, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Melsen, Bristol, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Vesey, Hamilton, Middleton & Co.; Fanny M. Carvill, (Br.,) Watkins, Stettin, Ruger Bros. & Co.; Constantia, (Norw.,) Kofer, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; T. C. Berg, (Ger.,) Bachrans, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; R. W. Griffith, (Br.,) Hammond, Matanzas, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Amoy, (Br.,) Parkman, London, Eng., C. P. Sumner.

Schrs. Cecile, Anderson, Para, G. Amsinck & Co.; S. P. Thurlow, Tabbatt, Dunkirk, France, Brett, Son & Co.; Lottie, Speed, Coruuna, A. Abbott; Marguerite, (Fr.,) Banza, St. Pierre, Mart, H. A. Suan & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Goethe, (Ger.,) Wilson, Hamburg July 9, with mdse. and 138 passengers to Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne. July 16, lat. 40 47, lon. 47 16 passed a Dutch steamer bound East showing signal letters PRML.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Higgins, Genoa June 11, Leghorn 14th, Naples 18th, Messina 19th, Palermo 23d, Menton 26th, Marseilles 28th, Carthagena July 1, and Gibraltar 4th, with mdse and passengers, to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston July 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co. July 18, forty-five miles S. W. from Frying Pan Lightship, passed steam-ship City of New-York, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship South America, Finklepaugh, Rio Janeiro, June 25, via Bahia 29th, Pernambuco July 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Panama, Lima, Aspinwall, July 12, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. July 15, at 7:45 P. M., passed a steamer in lat. 20 53, lon. 74 46, showing one green light, steering south. July 19, lat. 36 44, lon. 74 01, exchanged signals with steam-ship Colon, hence for Aspinwall.

Ship S. Vaughan, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Shaw, Port Caledonia 18 ds., with 1,027 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Has had westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Bark Wave, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Fader, Barbados 15 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to L. F. Brigham.

Bark Jonge Cornelius, (Dutch,) Von Lindern, Padang 121 ds., with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 18, St. Helena June 3, and crossed the equator 14th, in lon. 25. May 1, lat. 33 S., lon. 32 E., spoke ship Eros, from Rangoon for Falmouth.

Bark Emilie Celestina, (Ital.,) Starace, Naples 60 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 16.

Bark Angiolina Bonardi, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Genoa 63 ds., in ballast to order. Passed Gibraltar June 14.

Bark Memore, (Ital.,) Demarchi, Antwerp 52 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Sestri Premo, (Ital.,) Sivon, Genoa 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 16.

Bark Teresa Picasso, (Ital.,) Picasso, Genoa 68 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 6.

Bark Maria Gerdella, (Ital.,) Scheapacaso, Genoa 55 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 15.

Bark Albert Jahl, (Ger.,) Lembcke, Point-a-Pitre, Guadaloupe 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark E. H. Duval, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bremen June 5, in ballast to Boyd & Hincken. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Nuovo Giuseppino, (Ital.,) Marchese, Sligo 40 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Margarida, (Port.,) Silva, Rio Janeiro May 31, in ballast to G. Amsinck & Co.

Brig Guiding Star, Moore, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons—vessel to Marcus Hunter & Co.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Woodward, Port Spain, Trinidad, 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig San Prisco, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Trapani 72 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 1.

Brig Orsolina, (Ital.,) Scotto, Havre 47 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Sarah B., Strout, Baltimore.
Schr. M. A. Tyler, Paterson, Virginia.
Schr. Carrie E. Woodbury, Woodbury, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber to Hollyoke & Murray—vessel to H. W. Loud.
Schr. T. R. Molley, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Nil Desperandum, (of Penzance,) Eastbrook, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Simon De Visser—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.
Schr. Lulu Ammerman, Pearce, Alexandria.
Schr. J. P. Cake, Swoy, Virginia.
Schr. A. J. Showell, Showell, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Chamberlin, Bony, Virginia.
Schr. Banvard, Tooker, Virginia.
Schr. Katie Ranger, Martin, Richmond.
Schr. Onward, Sanborn, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. B. J. Fellows, Ferguson, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Lizzie Cochrane, Conners, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Nellie Carr, Kent, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Wellington, Crockett, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. George and Albert, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Mary Standish, ——, Kennebec River, with ice to order.
Schr. Benj. Reed, Horton, Kennebec River, with ice for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Yates, Pernambuco 26 ds., with sugar to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to A. Abbot.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Wallace, Kennebec River, with ice for Albany.
Schr. Olive Elizabeth, ——, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Ceres, Trefethan, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. C. L. Vandevoort, Kelly, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Jas. Hamlin, ——, Portland, with lumber to order.
Schr. Oregon, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Planet, Henderson, Rockland, with lime for Newark.
Schr. Geo. H. Prescott, Hazelton, Rockland, with lime for Jacksonville.
Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to order.
Schr. Florence Mayo, Hall, Rockland, with lime for Richmond.
Schr. Volant, Brown, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Addie Murchie, ——, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Maud Barbour, Barbour, Calais, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Empire, Jones, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Gloucester, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, Mystic.
Schr. Omaha, Wooster, Sullivan, with lumber to order.
Schr. J. S. Terry, Raynor, Fall River.
Schr. Vermillion, Petty, Fall River.
Schr. M. V. Cook, Falkinburg, Fall River.
Schr. Luna, Wells, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Rockport, Me., for Washington.
Schr. Mary Howes, Armstrong, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Frank and Emily, Cobb, Rockport, Me.
Schr. W. C. Atwater, Hill, Somerset.
Schr. F. C. Smith, Nichols, Newport.
Schr. Susan, Baker, Beverly, for Philadelphia.
Schr. E. L. Marts, Marts, Bowdoinham, with ice to order.
Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Crockett, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Thomas Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. John Randolph, Robbins, New-Bedford.
Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Artist, Clement, New-Bedford.
Schr. Louisa Frances, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Geo. Nevinger, Smith, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Louisa, Knox, Providence.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Providence.
Schr. Connecticut, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, Providence.
Schr. R. W. Huddell, Deputy, Providence.
Schr. E. P. Wheaton, Fisher, Providence.
Schr. H. P. Metcalf, Handy, Providence.
Schr. Cloud, Woodington, Providence.
Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Helen, Soule, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. E. F. Treat, Edwards, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Co.
Schr. Czar, Hammond, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Co.
Schr. David Currie, ——, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Co.
Schr. Jas. H. Deputy, Allen, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Amanda Hall, Wilson, Bath, with ice to order.
Schr. Mary G. Collins, Francis, Bath, with ice for Philadelphia.
Schr. Sophie Wilson, Melvin, Bath, with ice for Philadelphia.
Schr. Pearl, Gookin, Saco, with heading to W. R. Durkee.
Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Ferris, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hudson, Allen, New-London.
Schr. Mocking Bird, ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. Aldine, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. Speculator, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Kate and Mary, Coggawell, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) Priest, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to C. L. Snow.
Schr. Victory, Clark, Ellsworth, with lumber to order.
Schr. Katie Mitchell, Waite, Gardiner, with lumber to order.
Schr. George H. Bent, Baker, Salem.
Schr. Gustie Wilson, ——, Boston.
Schr. Enos P. Phillips, Hawkins, Boston, for Baltimore.
WIND—Sundown—Light S. W., cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 20.—Arr. steamers Roman, Crowell, from Philadelphia; Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; schrs. Prima Donna, Russell, from Baracoa; Nettie Cushing, Simpson, from Sagua; William Slater, Villeo, from Alexandria; John W. Rumsey, Brown, from Alexandria; Rebecca J. Moulton, Studley, from Baltimore; Brigadier, Marston, from Baltimore; Sophia Kranz, Dyer, from Baltimore; Three Sisters, Baker, from Philadelphia; Montana, Bearse, from Philadelphia; Frank. B. Colton, Robinson, from Philadelphia; Joseph W. Allen, Doan, from Philadelphia; Jaue L. Newton, Higgins, from Philadelphia; Clara Rankin, Bartlett, from Elizabethport.

Also arr. bark Roebuck, Sanborn, from Goree; schrs. L. A. Dannenhewer, Grace, from Philadelphia; Wm. Wiler, McNeilly, from do.; Harriet S. Brooks, Love, from do.; Fannie and Edith, Rider, from Rondout.

Below, coming up, brigs Belle Prescott, from Buenos Ayres; Saxon, from the West Indies. Schrs. Annie E. Martin, I. Raymoro, and Emily and Jennie.

Cld., barks Enterprise (Dutch), Europe, via New-York; Nineveh, Wyman, for New-Haven. Brig Mary Celeste, Tutkill, for New-York. Schrs. A. C. Buckley, Young, for Philadelphia, via Beverly; Ida L. Bearse, for New-York via Kennebec.

Sld., bark Nellie M. Slade.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—Arr. Bark Brothers, from Boston; schr. L. P. Mallory, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 20.—The revenue cutter Colfax, Capt. Warner, which has arrived from a cruise, reports passed in for Baltimore: Brigs Lizzie Mary, from Turks Island; Mary Rice, from Rio; Silas N. Martin, from Demerara; Amelia Emma, from St. Pierre; Agnes Barton, from Matanzas; Bark Preciosa, from Bremen; Gerolamo Figari, from Dunkirk; Schr. Eliza Christie, from Porto Rico.

Arr. Bark Emecchetta, from Cape de Verde, in ballast, seeking. Brig Albert Fesca, from Rio, for orders.

LEWES, Del., July 20.—Arr. schr. Wm. Nebinger, from Wareham, Mass., for Savannah.

Passed up, steamer Tonawanda, from New-Orleans.

Went to sea, barks Ynez, Staubo, Gylfe, Carlton, and Eliza Cochran, and brig Integridad.

The brig Sasma remains in the harbor.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 20.—Passed up, steam-ships Indiana, from Liverpool; Reading, from Boston; brigs, Fannie B. Tucker, from Matanzas; Jas. B. Kirby, from Caibarien; Edith, from St. John; Odosilla, from New-York; Abby Thaxter, from Boston; schrs. R. E. Pickens, from Bath; John Rommell, Charles E. Smith, Twenty-one Friends, Elizabeth Edwards, Lizzie C. Hickman, Hugh B. McCauley, Sarah A. Hoffman, Searsville, and E. K. Worthington, from Boston; Maggie Cain, from Kennebec River; Alfred D. Haddell, from Washington; Hattie Perry, from New-Bedford; Speedwell, from Spruce Head; Katie Rommell, from Bath; M. H. Westcott, from Portsmouth; E. F. Cabada, from Providence; Lizzie Major, from the Kennebec River; Anna Myrick, from Lanesville; America, from Somerset; Mary W. Hupper, from Belfast; Carrie, from Bath; Rebecca Huddell, from Providence; Wm. L. Abbott and James Aldordice, from the Kennebec River; Mary A. Fower, from Bath; Mary Patton, from Bangor; Charles Caulomb, from Bangor; steam-ship Norman, from Boston; steamer Tonawanda, from New-Orleans; brig Long Reach, from Bath, and schr. Abbie Dunn, of Belfast.

Passed down, steamers Mary, for Providence; Alliance, for Norfolk; Fanita, for New-York; Virginia, for Charlestown; barks Hornet, for Belfast; Maries, for Danzig; schrs. Alfred Keen and Emily H. Naylor, for Boston; William Magee, for Washington; George Washington, for Baracoa; John S. Gilmore, for Norfolk. The steamers Catharine Whiting and Florida, from Providence, are off Morris Leston's.

Returned, Russian bark Unto, leaking.

A deep-laden Italian bark, probably the Maria, from Licata, passed up.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—The steamer Tonawanda arr. from New-Orleans, via Havana, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Cld. steamers Tacony and Mars, for New-York; ships E. F. Gabian, for Bremen; Ella S. Thayer, for London; Jupiter, for Rotterdam; schrs. J. Ricardo Jova, for Pensacola; E. F. Cabada, for Providence; Potomac, for Boston.

Arr. brig Edith, from St. John, P. R.; schrs. E. F. Cabada, from Providence; S. D. Purnell, from Snow Hell; Mary Patten, from Bucksport; Sallie M. Steeleman, from Boston; R. E. Pecker, from Kennebec River; steam-ship Tonawanda, from New-Orleans via Havana; brig Abby Thaxter, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Arr. 19th, steam-ship Montgomery, from New-York.

Arr. to-day, steam-ship Worcester, from Boston.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that two spar buoys have been placed to mark the channel to Massasoit Dock, Fall River, No. 1, black, in 8 feet water, W. of Massasoit Ledge, and on the edge of the port side of the "Dugout." Bearings, north corner of Steam-boat Dock, W. ½ N.; north-west corner of Redman's N. N. E.; west corner of Massasoit Dock, S. E. by ½; No. 2, red, in 5 feet water on a bunch of rocks on the starboard side of the "Dugout." Bearings, north corner of Steam-boat Dock, W. by N. ½ N.; north-west corner of Rodman's Dock, N. by E.; west corner of Massasoit Dock, E. N. E.

By order of Light-house Board,
STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commissioner United States Navy, Light-house Inspector Third District.
TOMPKINSVILLE, July 20, 1874.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 19.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Reynolds, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 22d.

SPOKEN.

Bark Braziliera, (Ger.,) Jachens, from Rio Janeiro, reports, June 18, lat. 13 54 S., lon. 33 10 W., spoke ship British Monarch, from Liverpool, for Melbourne, 28 ds. out; no date, lat. 7 20 S., lon. 34 40 W., spoke brig Robt. C. Wright, from Rio Janeiro, for St. Thomas, 12 ds. out.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 20.—Sld. for the United States, Albion, Andromeda, Tycoon, Dr. Von Thunen Tellow, Hattie H., Ville de Bordeaux, Prodromo, P. Bredsdorff, Caroline, Orono, Shakspeare, Florida, and Andrew Jackson.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Bremen, Quebec, Maggie Elliot, British America, Emma, Nor, James E. Brett, J. and B. Walsh, Fox, Odd, and Meteor.

9th, Northern Empire, Isaac Webb, Medusa, Hoghton Tower, Principedi, Napoli, Sibal, Johann Broderson, Inventa, Kong Harold, Ragna, Cato, Good Intent, Stillicone, Fortunato Padre, Prospero Doge, Fortunata Camilla, Rucino, Catarina G, Emma Merello, Orfeo, Angela Antonio, Asow, Antonio Speranza, Casparil Credito, "Pimello," Carbone, Marco Polo, Stefanino, Cortesse, and Josephine.

20th, Prince Hassan, Neptune's Car, Tamora, Susan Gilmore, Excelsior, Countess of Dufferin, Village Belle, Ossoinak A., Johannes, Parodi and C., Leonida, Mary Lawton, and Vasa.

Also arr. out from the United States—H. H. Wright.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The Cunard steam-ship Parthia, from Boston, arr. here at 3 this afternoon, and proceeded to Liverpool.

The White Star Line United States mail steamer Britannic, from New-York July 11, arr. here at 9 this P. M.

MOVILLE, July 20.—The Allan Line steam-ship Caspian, Capt. Trocks, from Quebec July 10, for Liverpool—arr. here to-day.

PLYMOUTH, July 20.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York July 9, for Hamburg, arr. here at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

GLASGOW, July 20.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Dorian, Capt., Taylor, from New-York July 4, reached here to-day.

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